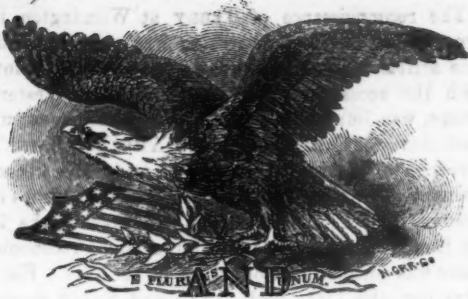


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PRINCIPAL CONTENTS OF NUMBER TWENTY-SEVEN.

The Campaign in South Carolina.....	417	Bounty and Pay of Regulars.....	422
The Campaign in North Carolina.....	418	The Quartermaster's Department.....	422
The Campaign in Virginia.....	419	General Johnston's Report of the	423
The Fighting of Troops.....	419	Atlanta Campaign.....	423
Letter from Mr. Ames.....	420	Sherman's Last Campaign.....	424
Education of Engineers.....	420	The Prospect.....	425
Military and Naval Affairs in Con-	420	Editorial Paragraphs.....	425
gress.....	421	Army Gazette.....	426
Army and Navy Personnel.....	421	Navy Gazette.....	426
Who Stormed and Took Fort Fisher	421	Various Naval Matters.....	429
et.....	422	Marriages and Deaths.....	430

THE CAMPAIGN IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

GLORIOUS news once more from SHERMAN'S Department thrills the country. The Babylon of rebellion has fallen! Meanwhile, SHERMAN'S triumphal march Richmondward continues. "When the sun turns North I shall turn and march with it," was his reported saying at Savannah. But we had hardly looked for such rapid marching. In our last account of the campaign we brought it to the point at which HOWARD'S right wing had cut the railroad below Branchville—BLAIR'S Seventeenth corps defeating the enemy at River's Bridge, and carrying the ford by crossing the Salkehatchie waist deep, to the attack. SLOCUM'S left wing had, meanwhile, cut the railroad above Branchville. That important railroad centre was consequently flanked on all sides, and fell into our hands. Meanwhile, KILPATRICK'S cavalry were demonstrating against Augusta; and so strongly did SHERMAN threaten that place that D. H. HILL and his force of Georgia troops remained therein, and did not venture to oppose his march.

On the 9th, the enemy, who still held Orangeburgh, reported us as in front of his Edisto line, near New Bridge and Duncanville, with our main force on the railroad. Skirmishing took place that day near Binnaker's Bridges. But, when SHERMAN had surrounded Branchville on the east and west, BEAUREGARD moved his troops out by the only railroad exit left, the Columbia Branch Road, leading through Orangeburgh and Kingsville to Columbia. Branchville was evacuated by the enemy on the night of Sunday, February 11th, and next day our forces were in the town.

Meanwhile, a part of KILPATRICK'S cavalry had been advancing on the South Carolina Railroad as far west as Aiken, which is a station fifteen miles east of Augusta. This move at once threatened Augusta, and covered the operations of our troops on the rails. On the 5th, our troops went to Barnwell and burnt the place. On the 8th and the 9th WHEELER'S cavalry had a sharp skirmish with KILPATRICK'S, but were driven back with considerable loss. From Aiken, KILPATRICK moved back to Johnson and then to Windsor. The march of SLOCUM up this railroad to destroy it had been handsomely covered—the South Edisto covering his right flank, and the cavalry his left.

Branchville having been captured, and the South Carolina Railroad having now been broken up thoroughly for the distance of full 60 or 70 miles—between Reeves' and Aiken—SHERMAN moved on to Orangeburgh. Here the enemy was professing to make one more stand. So far, he had been unsuccessful in every attempt to stop, or even to delay, SHERMAN. The utmost he boasted of was the capture of a few prisoners near Aiken; and those were more than overbalanced by our captures of South Carolina militia. SHERMAN'S move on Orangeburgh, which is about 20 miles north of Branchville, had produced the evacuation of the latter place. This was quickly followed by the capture of Orangeburgh by SLOCUM. These

moves had now thoroughly roused the country, and the roads teemed with vehicles, stock, and all kinds of movable property, fleeing for Georgia and upper Carolina. It was clear that, enormous as the enterprise seemed, SHERMAN was marching straight for Columbia, the capital of the State, which, as the *Guardian* of that city stated, would be "a most tempting prize." It was about 70 miles distant from Branchville, and 143 from Augusta. But so little did considerations of distance appear to influence SHERMAN, that his immediate advent at Columbia was greatly feared. SHERMAN had already crossed the South and North Edisto. It only remained for him to cross the Congaree. Columbia lay about 50 miles distant from Orangeburgh, where at their junction, the Broad and Saluda Rivers form the Congaree. Lower down, the Congaree and Wateree Rivers join to form the Santee.

Of course, it was expected that BEAUREGARD would oppose us before we could cross the Congaree, as its passage would involve the fall of Columbia. All available forces were concentrated for that purpose. The newspapers were filled with cries to the people. "South Carolinians," said the *Columbia Guardian*, "are not to be intimidated by the fulminations of a brutal foe, and we are mistaken if South Carolinians have forgotten how to treat the insolence of the 'hiringling.'" The same paper said that Columbia would not even be approached, because SHERMAN was bent on Charleston. "To believe it is contrary to common sense, contrary to a knowledge of SHERMAN'S character and confessed determination, and contrary to all military strategy. Possibly, a raid may be made here for the purpose of creating a diversion. It will not find us unprepared. Long before Columbia falls, we look for a battle and a victory." SHERMAN, however, having left Branchville, was marching over the fine, high, fertile region northward, where supplies were abundant, and the country roads excellent. Already he was aiming at Kingsville, where he would, if successful in his object, at one fell swoop destroy the Columbia and Charleston Railroad and the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad. The paper in question said: "That he will succeed in doing this, we have doubts—very grave doubts; for we know something of the dangerous operations of an army in the hands of 'BEAUREGARD.'" In order to dissipate the doubts of some skeptical as to which side the operations of BEAUREGARD would be dangerous, the same journal announced with pleasure the arrival of that chieftain and his staff at Nickerson's Hotel in Columbia.

But SHERMAN soon solved all these interesting problems. He took Kingsville at once. Skirmishing all the way up to Columbia, on the evening of the 16th our forces approached the south bank of the Congaree, and threw a number of shells into the city. During the night they moved up the river, and next morning, the 17th, forded the Saluda and Broad Rivers. While they were crossing these rivers, the enemy ceased his "dangerous operations" and evacuated Columbia—BEAUREGARD shortening his stay at Nickerson's owing to circumstances over which he had no control. With the fall of the capital of South Carolina, a large quantity of Confederate medical stores was destroyed, the presses and other fixtures for printing Confederate Treasury notes were abandoned (though we do not mean to claim this as a matter of great importance), and 102 printing presses of the largest and best publishing houses in the South were also burned.

BEAUREGARD at once struck for Charlotte, and SHERMAN pushed his troops promptly after him, leaving the Confederate general perplexed as to whether his opponent would first take Charlotte, N. C., which is a hundred miles north of Columbia, on the Charlotte and Columbia Railroad, or Florence, S. C., the junction of the Columbia and Wilmington and the Charleston and Wilmington Railroads, some ninety miles east of Columbia.

At latest accounts, SHERMAN had reached Winnsboro', a point on the railroad leading to Charlotte, and thirty miles north of Columbia. One of SHERMAN'S columns reached Camden on the 18th—forty miles north of Columbia. Charlotte is thronged with refugees from Columbia, who report that some of WHEELER'S cavalry plundered the city before the evacuation. "Up to Tuesday last," says a Richmond paper, "it was uncertain whether Columbia would come within the immediate range of SHERMAN'S purposes, and, consequently, the public mind was not prepared for such an early solution of the question."

THE FALL OF CHARLESTON.

Of course, the fall of Branchville produced the fall of Charleston, as the enemy himself, when skeptical as to SHERMAN'S power to take the former point, had predicted. But one railroad line out of Charleston still remained intact. That led to Florence, and was already threatened. So fast did SHERMAN march that it was imperative on HARDEE to do quickly what he had to do. On Friday, the 10th, SCHEMELFINNIG'S troops, of GILLMORE'S command, 3,000 or 4,000 strong, laid a bridge across the creek separating Folly and Cole's Islands from James Island, and effected a lodgment on the latter, about three miles southwest of Charleston. Our skirmishers, the Fifty-fourth New York, were thrown forward, and encountered the enemy about a mile distant, at Grimball's, on Stono River. The *Commodore McDonough* and a mortar schooner, and the iron-clads *Augusta* and *Savannah* now moved up Stono River, and, covering our forces on the flank, shelled the enemy. About 4½ o'clock, General HARTWELL moved his whole brigade forward, in columns doubled on the centre, and handsomely carried the enemy's rifle-pits at the double-quick—it being the first time these works have fallen into our hands. The contest was very short, the enemy rapidly retreating to his main works, leaving, however, his dead and wounded and about twenty prisoners in our hands. Our loss was between seventy and eighty in all. The enemy gives the following account of these operations:

Major MANIGULT, of the Palmetto Battalion, in command of our picket force, was reported seriously wounded. The enemy, after crossing the causeway, drew up in line of battle, and were moving forward slowly at last accounts. No general fight, however, had taken place. No apprehensions are entertained from this movement, which is believed to be nothing but a feint. Very heavy firing was heard in that direction at the closing of our report. Another force made an attack on our lines at Saltketcher on Friday morning, but were easily repulsed. At the same time a body of the enemy advanced upon the Charleston road, near Blue House, and opened with their artillery, but made no impression on our lines. The enemy appear to have withdrawn most of their forces from Combahee Ferry. A steamer filled with troops came up to Tar Bluff and landed a number, with the intention of capturing our pickets.

The other operations referred to by the enemy, were those of columns under POTTER and HATCH, with whom SCHEMELFINNIG coöperated. HATCH'S column is reported to have crossed the Combahee with slight loss, and to have then marched across the Ashepoo, towards the South Edisto. Correspondents add that there was no very serious resistance to the advance of our forces in that region of

country lying south of the Stono, because it is accessible to the approach of gunboats, and was only defended by small batteries on the river banks, which were flanked and rendered untenable by the movement of a column in their rear. As their garrisons were small they were necessarily compelled to relinquish their hold at these points and fall back on to Charleston. As SCHEMMELENNIG's operations were only a feint, his troops were immediately withdrawn to COLE's Island. POTTER's column, moved to Bull's Bay, was supposed to be designed to cut the railroad north of the city. But this does not seem to have been accomplished.

On the night of the 17th the last of HARDEE's troops had left Charleston. About midnight the enemy fired the upper part of the city, burning up the railroad buildings and several thousand bales of cotton. The buildings contained, besides the cotton, a large quantity of rice and 200 kegs of powder. About half-past three o'clock, the powder blew up, with a terrific explosion, killing or mutilating about 100 of the poor people, who were getting the rice. At daylight, the rams in the inner harbor, near the city, were blown up. Our forces were promptly moved up to the city, and at nine o'clock, amid deafening cheers, the identical flag which General ANDERSON hauled down from Fort Sumter, in April, 1861, once more streamed from the parapet. In the fort were nine guns, four columbiads and five howitzers.

The cruel firing of the city by the enemy, and the explosion of its magazines, spread devastation far and wide. Our troops were at once set to work to quell the flames, but probably two-thirds of the place were destroyed. And it must be owned, that, but for the appeal to their humanity, our Northern soldiers would have cared little if the conflagration had not left one stone upon another. The accounts say that the houses in the lower part of the city were completely riddled by our shot and shell. The wealthy part of the population have deserted the city, and now all that remain are the poorer classes, who are suffering from want of food.

The lower part of the city within reach of our guns was in effect a ruin, and was almost uninhabited. Comparatively few persons dared to remain there. Some of the houses were knocked down. Bricks and timbers were lying everywhere, and the streets in particular were strewn with the fragments, in many places entirely obstructing travel. Shells were lying among the ruins. The appearance of the city, the lower part uninhabitable and the upper part in flames, is described as dreary and desolate in the extreme.

At 9 o'clock, on the morning of February 18th, the city of Charleston, with Fort Sumter, Fort Moultrie, Castle Pinckney, and all its defensive works, and all its contents, were surrendered to us. Nearly all the Rebel troops had gone, and only a few men remained. The surrender was made by a Major MACBETH, who, like the more distinguished soldier of that name, might have appropriately remarked: "Treason has done its worst." Among our captures were over 200 pieces of good artillery and a supply of fine ammunition. The enemy burned his cotton warehouses, arsenals, quartermaster stores, railroad bridges, two ironclads, and some vessels in the ship-yards. Two 13-inch Blakely guns on a wharf battery were burst. The remaining guns, six in number, mounted on the wharf batteries, were spiked, and the carriages disabled. The blockade-runner *Cyrene*, just arrived from Nassau, fell into our hands, and two others were expected to run in on the night of the 18th. Some of the enemy's troops remained to plunder, and succeeded in their object. Several hundred deserters were concealed in the houses in Charleston, and when our troops entered they surrendered. The main army moved off northward, in numbers conjectured to be about 14,000 strong.

THE CAMPAIGN IN NORTH CAROLINA.

WITH the steady advance of SHERMAN across South Carolina, the opening campaign in its sister State derives fresh importance. There are two points in North Carolina, however, each of which is invested with great interest in regard to movements prospective. These are Wilmington and Newbern. When SHERMAN shall arrive at Charlotte, in the same State, this third point will become of still greater importance than the other two, and a series of unequalled combinations is likely to result.

The reconnoissance of TERRY at Wilmington, in progress at our last narration, was soon finished. The arrival of SCHOFIELD to command at this point, with the accession to his forces of many Western troops, was immediately followed by a movement up both shores of Cape Fear River. AMES and PAINE's divisions of TERRY's command, made the reconnoissance in force, while the newly-arrived troops in reserve, held Fort Fisher and the breastworks in its front. On Friday, the 10th, a slight reconnoissance was pushed from our outer picket lines. Early next day, the 11th, both AMES and PAINE moved forward, the former on the right, the latter on the left. The gunboats coöperated, both on the coast and on the river, and the Monitor *Montauk* had a lively encounter with the enemy's Fort Anderson. Some accurate shots were exchanged on both sides, but those which struck the Monitor did no injury.

The enemy was under HOKE, his command embracing, as was supposed, about 6,000 men. It occupied strong entrenchments, at the point called Sugar Loaf, stretching across the peninsula from Masonboro' to Cape Fear River, where the line terminated by Fort Anderson, a heavy earthwork on the right bank. In front was a swamp, filled with thick and intricate undergrowth, and the scrub trees of that region. Along the shore and the river were the roads leading to Wilmington.

Our columns moved forward early on Saturday, the gunboats shelling in advance. MYRICK's battery E, Third artillery, covered our left. Our troops in both divisions advanced briskly—the weather being delightful—and both AMES and PAINE soon encountered and drove in the enemy's pickets. From half-past nine till eleven, the skirmish went on. At the latter hour, the enemy was expelled from his outposts, and fell back to his main line, that is, to the position already described. DAGGETT's brigade, on our right, had considerable skirmishing, and the Third New Hampshire, crossing a dense thicket and swamp, succeeded in cutting off nearly sixty men. The colored troops, on the left, were engaged still more briskly. By four o'clock, the movement had ended, and the skirmishing ceased. The fleet soon closed the fire which it had kept up through the day. At night the enemy opened a vigorous shelling from Fort Anderson, and continued it about an hour, wounding, however, only a few of our men.

Our total loss was two officers killed and seven wounded, and about eighty men killed and wounded. All but a few of these casualties were amongst the colored troops, their loss being seven killed and sixty-nine wounded. Our forces captured sixty-five prisoners from the enemy, and threw up a line of works close to the main Rebel line, they being about two miles in advance of our old works, and about twelve from Wilmington. The enemy's works were very strong, both naturally and artificially. The dense swamp and undergrowth in their front, were such as to protect the entrenchments from observation, while they were almost impenetrable to troops. Batteries command all approaches. The enemy claims that, after we drove in his skirmishers, he repulsed us in three attacks on his main line, with a loss to him of about twenty men. He says the *Montauk* got some of her fifteen inch shells inside of Fort Anderson, and killed one man and wounded another.

On the 8th, Lieutenant-Commander CUSHING proceeded with a small picked force from the Navy, in launches, to Shallotte, west of Smithville. Here he landed, frightening off the local garrison, and demanded the surrender of the town. Before this was consummated, CUSHING had departed, though not till he had burned a large warehouse filled with commissary stores, and appropriated and carried off about eighty bales of cotton. On Friday night, the 10th, the same officer made a valuable reconnoissance up Cape Fear River, passing safely Fort Anderson with his small boats. A similar exploit as far as the fort, on the evening following, was terminated by the opening of the fort on his small party, who all escaped, however, without injury. But the great event of the week in North Carolina is the capture of Fort Anderson, of which the main particulars are given in Admiral PORTER's report, elsewhere published in our columns. Correspondents describe it as a work of great extent, covering nearly as much ground as that of Fort Fisher; of immense strength, its sea front, like that work, being a series of large mounds or

traverses rising twenty-five to thirty feet above the water of Cape Fear River, on which it fronts, to the northeast, and extending in alternating mounds, traverses, angles, embrasures and ditches, enclosing an area of about four square miles. Its object was to cover a system of river obstructions, *chevaux de frise*, torpedoes, etc., which it would have been impossible to pass while held by the enemy, and it also commands the right of the enemy's strong line of works on the opposite bank of the river. On Thursday night, the 16th, SCHOFIELD moved COX's division of the Twenty-third corps across from Federal Point to Smithfield, a ferriage of eight miles. Though the transportation of these troops, 8,000 strong, with all their trains and equipage, was a laborious undertaking, it was accomplished by daybreak of Friday, the 18th. Then through the swampy, difficult, and unknown country, COX pushed his troops boldly to the rear of Fort Anderson. The same day, Admiral PORTER attacked the fort by water, placing the Monitor *Montauk* close to the works, and enfilading them with the *Pawtucket*, *Lenapee*, *Unadilla*, and *Pequot*, the tide and wind not allowing more vessels to get under fire. The fort answered pretty briskly, but quieted down by sunset. On the 18th, at eight o'clock, he moved up closer, with the *Montauk* leading, followed by the *Mackinaw*, *Huron*, *Sassacus*, *Pontoon*, *Maratanza*, *Lenapee*, *Unadilla*, *Pawtucket*, *Osceola*, *Shawmut*, *Seneca*, *Wyack*, *Chippewa* and *Little Ada*, and kept up a heavy fire throughout the day until late in the afternoon. The enemy's batteries were silenced by three o'clock, though we kept up fire until after dark. We also fired through the night. The Monitor's fire was most active and destructive, her 15-inch guns tearing the fort badly. At nightfall of the 17th, COX's troops were in position, in rear of Fort Anderson, blazing fires and volumes of smoke indicating their position. At midnight, AMES' division of the Twenty-fourth corps moved to Smithville for coöperation with COX.

Promptly at daylight of the 18th, COX moved forward and drove the enemy's skirmishers inside of their main works, this being accomplished by eight o'clock. Meanwhile, as we have said, the fleet kept up a terrific bombardment, the *Montauk* being within a third of a mile of the fort, and the wooden vessels lying also remarkably close. Great masses of sand were thrown up at each discharge, and the fleet silenced the enemy's guns by 3 o'clock. The *Montauk* especially made terrible work with her tremendous shells.

By noon of the 18th, SCHOFIELD had got the Second and Third divisions of the Twenty-third corps and AMES' division of the Twenty-fourth well connected and moving on the works. The country was difficult for manœuvre, and the musketry and light artillery firing were frequent during the day. But it was very evident that our troops were closing in upon the fort. Accordingly, very early on the morning of Sunday, the 19th, the enemy evacuated his works, carrying off his troops, under cover of the darkness. MOORE's division of the Twenty-third corps at once pushed forward, and all our troops were soon at the works, cheering over their victory. In the fort were found twelve heavy guns and a large supply of ammunition. The enemy succeeded in taking away all his light pieces, including the Whitworths. His force is said to have been about 3,000 strong.

Of course, the carrying of Fort Anderson exposed the works at Sugar Loaf to an enfilading fire. The latter, therefore, were simultaneously abandoned, and TERRY's troops pushed up towards Wilmington. The enemy's movement is said to have been hastened by the appearance of a sham or canvas "Monitor," devised by CUSHING, and sent up the river with the tide during the night by Admiral PORTER. It was designed to explode some of the enemy's torpedoes, which it did, and then took a conical position on the left of the Rebel entrenchments, as if about to shell them. Next morning, Sunday, PORTER prepared a still grander bombardment, but the fort was already ours. The wires connecting with the river torpedoes were soon cut, and the torpedoes speedily removed by small boats dragging for them. The obstructions were then passed, and the fleet moved up the river.

Our loss was very small in the whole affair—three killed and five wounded in the fleet, and less than fifty in the Twenty-third corps by its skirmishing. We captured about fifty prisoners. Each day we look for the capture of Wilmington. Its remaining defence

are not so strong as those which have been carried, and SCHOFIELD will soon force its evacuation, unless SHERMAN anticipates him.

It will be remembered that General FOSTER, successor of BURNSIDE in the Department of North Carolina, who has recently turned over the charge of the Department of the Gulf to General GILLMORE, was relieved on account of disability arising from his Mexican wound. But the enemy has a singular story that he has reappeared at Morehead City, with new troops, and that 20,000 have already arrived, bringing with them five locomotives, and railroad iron sufficient to lay down from thirty to forty miles of track. It is added that GRANT visited Newbern a few weeks ago, and his visit now appears to have been to plan and arrange this expedition. The force engaged in this movement is, of course, supposed to be part of THOMAS's command. A later report from Colonel BAKER, who is in command of the enemy's forces at Goldsboro', is that our troops are concentrating at Newbern, and that they have with them materials for repairing the railroad from Newbern to Kinston. Scouts who came into Kinston on the night of the 11th, report that FOSTER is in command at Newbern, and that two thousand of the Eighteenth corps have arrived there, making the number of troops at the post about five thousand. It was believed in Kinston that the enemy have landed two locomotives and two transport loads of railroad iron at Morehead City. Still later, a movement from Newbern "of FOSTER's 'forces' towards Kinston—on the old route so often travelled—was rumored. A cavalry raid was also reported in the direction of Tarboro'. The force moving from Newbern is supposed to have fifty or sixty pieces of artillery. It was supposed in Weldon that the cavalry raid was toward Rocky Mount Station, on the Wilmington Railroad, in Edgecomb county. Whether this whole affair is a decisive movement upon Kinston, Goldsboro', Weldon and Raleigh, in coöperation with SHERMAN and SCHOFIELD, or whether the infantry advance is to cover a cavalry raid on the railroad to Wilmington, to cut communication between Weldon and Wilmington, is one of those numerous problems about which the enemy is now greatly exercised. There is some probability that there may also be a movement against Weldon up the Roanoke. Ten gunboats are said to be at Newbern; and our forces there are reported to have lately made a raid into "Jones City," on the south side of the Trent River, and destroyed and carried off all the provisions belonging to the people in that section that they could possibly lay their hands on. Finally, a considerable force of troops is reported to have landed at Little River, whose object is understood to be to strike the Manchester Railroad at a point in the vicinity of Whiteville, in Columbus county. With these interesting reports of operations yet undeveloped, we close for the present our account of the campaign in North Carolina.

THE CAMPAIGN IN VIRGINIA.

SINCE the late movement, affairs in Virginia have been quiet. An authority unquestionable assures us that the reported firing by mistake of WHEATON's division of the Sixth corps into the Fifth, was entirely incorrect. No such blunder occurred. The reported large loss of ammunition-wagons, on our retrograde movement from Dabney's Mills, was equally incorrect. So far from being driven hastily to our entrenchments at the latter point, our men fell back fighting. General LEE's official account of the affair is substantially correct. Our troops have been withdrawn to this side of Hatcher's Run. During the week there have been repeated artillery duels along the Petersburg lines, and particularly on the 15th and 17th.

About 1 o'clock of the morning of the 17th, a picked force of one company from each regiment of STEWART's brigade, PICKETT's division—about 300 in all—made a sharp attack on our lines at Bermuda Hundred. The object was to straighten the enemy's picket line, at the expense of ours. But the attack was quickly repulsed.

Deserters are coming into our lines in almost incredible numbers. The headquarters dispatch of the 20th says the average of desertions had been over 70 a day for the preceding week, and this depletion still continues.

From the Shenandoah Valley, the only striking news is that a party of Rebel cavalry dashed into Cum-

berland before daylight of the 21st, surprised and captured the pickets, and carried off Major-Generals CROOK and KELLY. It seems to have been a very daring and well-planned affair. Cavalry have been sent in pursuit. We are pained to add that this little adventure does not appear to have aroused much sympathy at Washington, but is rather a cause of laughter. A correspondent from that point to one of our papers says:—"That two Major-Generals, one of them the Department Commander himself, should be quietly seized in their beds, with their staff of officers, at a point so far removed from apparent peril as Cumberland, is not creditable to their watchfulness."

On the 15th, Colonel MAXWELL, with 300 men of the First and Sixth Michigan cavalry made an expedition from Kernstown to Edinburgh, and thence to the Carolina Iron Furnace, which they destroyed. There was some sharp skirmishing, but all our wounded were brought off. A scouting party of 125 men, Companies F and K, Fourteenth Pennsylvania cavalry, Major GIBSON, made a reconnaissance up the valley on the 18th. More than half of them were cut off and captured by MOSBY's men at Ashby's Gap. The rest escaped.

The enemy still fears the presence of THOMAS's troops in Virginia. The Richmond Examiner of the 20th says:

We have a very distinct confirmation of the report of the movement of part of THOMAS's Army to Virginia. The force left under command of THOMAS consists almost entirely of mounted infantry and cavalry. His work is to open the Alabama River from its mouth to its source, involving the capture of Mobile, Selma and Montgomery; the capture of Columbus, Georgia, for the purpose of destroying the machine-shops there; and the destruction of the railway through Central Alabama, and the Mobile and Ohio Railway, from Corinth southward.

THE FIGHTING OF TROOPS.

NO. III.

WITH ESPECIAL REFERENCE TO INFANTRY REGIMENTS.

It would require too much space to enter into a discussion in regard to what battalion manoeuvres should be most practiced as a preparation for action, but it may be assumed that, among them should be forming double column on the centre, and its deployment; retreating and advancing by the flanks of companies, and again forming line; changing front, and marching with double files with carefully kept distances.

It may not be amiss to add a couple of manoeuvres not in our Tactics, but which may at times be useful. Thus, it is not always possible to form double column on the centre in the usual way; for instance, from a company column, right in front, where there is just breadth enough for a front of two companies. In this case the left wing companies march by the flank to their side of the column, and then forward to their proper relative position with the right centre company; meanwhile all the right wing companies, excepting the right centre, face to the right, and file in succession past the right flank of this company. So soon as the leading file of each comes opposite its proper position in the column, this file posts itself, and the other files, circling behind it, run up into their places in the column lines.

Again, it is sometimes convenient to reverse the position of a double column on the ground it occupies. The following method is derived, we believe, originally from the Russians. Cause the right (or left) companies of the column to about face, and then all the companies to march around, following each other on the ground occupied by the column, until the right companies occupy the ground where the left companies were, and vice versa. It will then only be necessary to bring the companies which had faced about to their proper front, and the direction of the column is reversed.

Again, the passage of files, by which one sub-division passes through the other sub-divisions, a well but not universally known movement, is once and a while useful in the defence of a defile, or the like, when it is desired that a rear sub-division should come to the front, or a front sub-division go to the rear, all, excepting the one which is to pass, double files (without facing to a flank) to the right or left, while this one doubles them left or right. In this way it is obvious that the passing sub-division has a clear space opposite each of its doubled files.*

*This movement, however, is precarious, not only when the ground is disadvantageous, but, and particularly advancing, when there is any serious resistance, as the bodies of the killed and wounded then interrupt the accurate execution which it requires. BUASSO, in his "Theory of Infantry Movements," a book which is written in rather broken English, but which contains a vast amount of information, mentions that the Austrian tactics for the above, among various reasons, banished all the movements called "street firing" from their books. In looking over works which show the history of tactics it is astonishing how many movements have been tried, perhaps used, and successfully under special circumstances, but at last rejected, from experience showing that others, sometimes seemingly more clumsy, were the ones for the battle-field. There is scarcely a form into which troops may be twisted that has not been thus experimented with. A difference in the quality of troops may render it possible for us to bring back some one or two, but the final result of real improvement will probably be to cut out rather than add.

Skirmishing should be much practiced not only as directed in the tactics, but with a view to teaching the individual men to find cover for themselves advancing or retreating. Lieutenant-Colonel LESLIE, in his work "On the Employment of Light Troops," says "the French at Waterloo made their infantry attacks in columns, covered with swarms of skirmishers. These were so intrepidly daring, that, creeping on to the crest of the position, they galled our columns and squares to a very serious degree, allowing no respite. Their balls, like bees, kept flying about, stinging in every direction, so that our allies frequently faltered, and were with much difficulty induced to maintain their ground."

A line of active skirmishers is a serious enemy for a close column of much larger numbers, for if they once get around it they may materially interfere with its deployment. Their great enemy is cavalry, but even this will not much intimidate first-rate skirmishers, particularly if supported by a few guns. To be of much service, however, as light troops, the men must be picked, and thoroughly practiced in firing, in the run, and in a knowledge of the bugle signals. Some substitute for these, more mechanical in its mnemotechnics than the bare musical airs themselves, would be a boon where the time for instruction is limited. The Germans have songs to the same air, and expressing a kindred meaning with the various signals. Singing these songs soon impresses the ear and memory with the signification of the signals.

It is very useful to let volunteer, and indeed all soldiers, understand what is about to be done. Instead of confining himself to the drill as laid down in the tactics, the battalion commander should imagine an enemy, and manoeuvre over a rough country and through woods, as if the enemy were there, explaining to the men the why and wherefore.

Finally, nothing is more important than instant obedience to "cease firing" and "halt." By constant practice of all he can imagine necessary, and calling them out on unexpected occasions, sometimes at night, the commander who has once convinced his men of his personal courage, has his troops in hand, and the limit of what he can do with them is only marked out by opportunity and his own readiness of resolve.

Other points, and other remarks on the above points, in "preparation," it will be more convenient to allude to under "coming into action and in action," and even at the risk of appearing confused in arrangement and repetitious, we shall put them under that head.

COMING INTO ACTION AND IN ACTION.

For new troops, and even for old ones, the feeling when entering an action, particularly into hot musketry fire, the dividing line of whose effect they can almost see as they cross it, may perhaps be compared to the sensation experienced by a person about to take a shivering plunge into ice-cold water. The analogy holds good too in another respect, for reaction soon comes on in most men.

Both when entering action and when engaged, it is the non-commissioned officers who give, so to express it, vitality to the line. It cannot be too often repeated that when they are poor the fighting done by the troops, even if for the moment good, will always be of the most precarious nature. Still, when coming into action an officer can only take them as they are, supplying, perhaps, to some small extent, by violent exertions on his own part any deficiencies in their conduct.

An offensive action is almost always preceded by a very fatiguing march. Hence, at its commencement no small amount of the authority of discipline is required in order to arouse exhausted men to doing their best. The first thing is to see that the muskets are loaded and in good order, and the second, if there be time, is to get a meal, for once engaged there is no telling when another chance may offer.

Throwing out skirmishers should never be forgotten. Regimental commanders must often attend to this themselves; it becomes necessary whenever the enemy is not in plain sight, and when making any alterations in the line of battle or changing ground. Skirmishers should be taught at a given signal to lie down and let the line fire over them, the necessity for which sometimes occurs. When they meet with very broken ground "they should keep the high parts, only two or three men exploring the deep cuts," the enemy's skirmishers will be badly off in the lower ones. Constant reports of what is observed of the enemy's movements should go in to the commanding general from the "skirmish lines. Skirmishers in woods should never lose sight of each other."

Arrangements are to be made for the wounded, and if no stretchers have been provided they should be asked for. When arrived within cannon shot the regimental surgeons generally establish the active ambulances behind some rise of ground, which may shelter them, and which is as accessible from the line of battle as possible.

On coming within sight of the enemy the mounted officer should observe the undulations in the movements of his troops, and particularly of his skirmishers, so as to get from them some idea of the configuration of the ground in front.

One of the chief points to be attended to with new troops is to begin firing as soon as possible, that is, so soon as they can produce any effect by so doing. It engages the attention of the men. But at the same time steadiness must be insisted on from the outset. "Take aim," "Let the smoke clear a little," should be the continual cautions from the file closers, as they narrowly watch their men. Anything which recalls the drill ground, as "silence," "keep in line," "don't hurry," if spoken in the usual tone has always a calming effect. The rear rank should be urged to lean well forward, else, particularly with short pieces, they endanger the hands of those in front.

We have said for new troops so soon as they can produce any effect, but no doubt a decided effect from the beginning is that which most demoralizes an enemy, therefore, if the morale of the troops will allow, it is better to wait, sheltering them as much as possible meanwhile, until their fire may produce a sweeping effect. Old troops are the best judges of what ought to be done, and therefore more likely to be influenced by unsatisfactory results than new ones. At the same time they are more willing to wait.

In either case, if the men be well drilled in file-firing, and the action can be opened with steadiness, the line will probably continue the fight in good order so long as no change of position on its own part or flanking movement on that of the enemy takes place. Volley firing has been recommended, on the ground that it produces a greater moral effect upon the enemy, and gives a more machine-like movement to the troops executing it; but even if these advantages be granted, no one who has taken an active part as a line officer in any of the serious battles of this war can, we think, deny that the great and speedy loss of officers will always render it impracticable when one line of infantry stands for a few minutes opposed to another. By no possible arrangement could the succession in command be secured; and on a regular command volley firing essentially depends.

As regards infantry firing in general, it may be said that, after a certain number of shots, each succeeding aim is more uncertain* than the one before it, and the point is to adjust the balance between accuracy and rapidity. As for artillery, so for infantry, much depends upon the distance, unless the enemy be in decided disorder; then if the bullets only sing among his ranks it answers every purpose.

Even if perfect order be preserved, so soon as the men fall fast and silently, reflection begins, and then it is that the metal they are made of is most severely tested. Who steps into that vacant place in the front rank? Not always the man who is nearest, nor the man from whom it might be expected. For our own part, we have seen young boys as ready as any on these occasions, the readiness arising, however, not merely from being boys, but from that courage which was about to make them brave men, taking as yet but little heed to consequences. Mark the grown men who are foremost on these occasions; they are of the élite.

If the enemy continues his advance, despite of all losses, it is probable that he intends a bayonet charge so soon as he is within a couple of hundred yards. In this case, that line which remains in position until the charging distance (40 or 50 paces) separates the two, always has the advantage, would the men but think so. An advancing line can never fire steadily, and could the one in position (as has been recommended) so arrange its firing as to have a volley ready when the former came within 40 paces, deliver it with good aim, and then themselves charge bayonet, there could scarcely be any but one result. It is a good practice by occasionally dividing one's command into two parts at drill, and bringing them opposite to each other, to give the men a preliminary chance of judging for themselves as to how long it requires to pass over certain distances, and what the one line has abundant time to do in the way of loading and firing, while the other is coming on. Indeed, to American volunteers much can be taught by such theoretical demonstrations. Give them living pictorial representations of what they are to expect, then private reflection and camp-fire talk will produce wonders. The mounted staff of an infantry regiment galloping toward them will in like manner furnish ideas as to cavalry, and if (with the most careful provision against accidental ball-cartridges,† and against firing off the ramrod), the men be made to repulse a mock cavalry charge of these officers by actual firing, the confidence with which they may depend upon driving off the horses, despite the best intentions of their riders, as well as the very late moment at which they may load and fire, will be most strikingly evident to them.

By order of the Secretary of War, hospital transports and hospital boats, after being properly assigned as such, will be exclusively under the control of the Medical Department, and will not be diverted from their special purposes by orders of local or Department commanders, or of officers of other staff departments.

* This fact of the gradual deterioration of aim is among the objections to early firing.

† The English Ordnance Department are said to have an excellent arrangement by which the rifle ball cartridges are of green paper, the musket of white, and the blank cartridges of blue.

LETTER FROM MR. AMES.

AMONG the many and varied communications on the subject of heavy cannon, elicited by the recent rupture of the Parrott rifles, in the attack on Fort Fisher, the following has been received at one of the Departments at Washington, from a distinguished manufacturer of wrought-iron:—

FEBRUARY 17, 1865.

SIR:—Having but little to occupy me, and having the "gun on the brain" (terribly), I thought that among all the writers on the stupendous subject I would pop in a word. I have read HOLLEY and GILLMORE carefully and "with tears," and from all their elucidations I have come to the conclusion that it is pretty much a humbug. The point in the case has been to make what they call a pretty gun, with an "argument" to show that it is right—

1. To get high velocities out of weak charges of powder. This is to save the gun!
2. When it cracks or becomes unserviceable, it is not "burst."
3. A cracked gun is not a burst gun.
4. A shell bursting in the gun is the prominent cause of bursting guns!
5. That sand gets into the muzzle of the gun, especially on ship-board, and destroys the gun.
6. That the projectiles were not properly greased.
7. That the projectile is not put home.
8. That certain X Y Z's have not acted just exactly as they ought to have done.
9. That certain ways of cooling are very beneficial.
10. That other ways of doing it are not so good, or better, etc., etc.

Others solemnly aver that all the accidents are from the heat of firing, and that no gun ever burst at the first discharge! Uncle ARMSTRONG's vent peters him; WHITWORTH's breech gets loose; BLAKELY is in doubt about the kind of hoops to use; and KRUPP stands square upon his steel and big hammers—if one of his guns burst he thinks they are too light. I might enumerate many other things, all of which are faulty to a fault.

The immaculate ERICSSON was floored the first dash—Plus ça change.

All these things I know that you know; but I presume that you have never seen them condensed. The subject is so marvellous, mysterious and scientific that I thought it worth while to put these facts in form.

One of my guns had a "fissure" in it, and another had; but it has not turned out that they cracked or burst, or any pieces about them in the shape of hoops, vent-pieces, etc.; or that the breech became loose; or that, by being made hollow or solid they failed to perform as to accuracy, range or endurance, all that ever was required of a cannon. Now, we in Falls Village, Ct., do not claim any of the X Y Z's or any of the scientific methods before named. We simply get the best iron, and make it in the most perfect manner, and then we bend and weld the rings; turn and bore them, so they fit to an allspice; and when this is all done well we weld these rings to the gun solid and sound, and then bore, and turn and rifle it. In this way we make "the longest range guns, the strongest gun, both lengthwise and crosswise, and the most enduring gun, known."

H. A.

THE EDUCATION OF ENGINEERS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—Those who are at all familiar with naval matters, are doubtless aware that a radical change in the organization of the Navy has been proposed, and that the preliminary steps toward the consummation of such change have already been taken.

This change has for its object, the substitution of Line for engineer officers; in other words, it is proposed that the duties now performed in part by Line, and in part by engineer officers, shall be performed by Line officers alone,—the present number of the latter on board each steam vessel being increased by the number of the present complement of engineers.

This proposition, together with the recent action of Congress—providing for the appointment of an additional Midshipman from each Congressional District, and evidently a forerunner of the repeal of the law passed last winter, providing for the education of "Cadet Engineers" at the Naval Academy, has created many painful apprehensions in the minds of those officers of the Navy, who have neither interest to be advanced, or prejudice to be gratified by the change.

The reasons assigned for the proposed change are substantially, as follows:

1. It is stated that when a steam vessel is in port, and her engines not in use, the engineer officers—embracing nearly half the officers of the vessel—being incompetent to discharge the "arduous" (?) duties of the Line officer, and having no duties in connection with the machinery, are necessarily so many idlers; and

2. That, in time of action, half of the officers being entirely ignorant of the mystery of firing guns, are unavailable as adjuncts to the fighting efficiency of the vessel.

Let us examine the validity of these reasons. The statement contained in the first, besides being decidedly complimentary to the intelligence of engineer officers of the Navy, is, so far as it relates to their legitimate duties while in port, incorrect as a matter of fact. It may not be generally known, that in nearly every instance of the arrival of a steam vessel in port, a general overhauling, re-adjustment and repair of the machinery is necessary. This, together with the coaling of the vessel constitutes the duty of the Engineer officers while in port; and they are by far the most disagreeable, if not indeed the most arduous of their duties; in many instances, requiring the entire stay of the vessel in port for their completion, and confining the engineers on board ship while the Line officers, with the exception of the watch officer for the time being, have a "good time" ashore. Every engineer in the service can testify from experience to the truth of this statement.

The second reason is even less complimentary than the first, besides falsely assuming that the services of the engineer officers are not essential to the efficiency of a vessel while in action. Let us ask those who are inclined to ad-

mit the truth of the assumption, what would have been the result of the engagement between the *Sassacus* and the *Ram Albemarle*, had not the former been provided with some of the sinecures, one of whom though blinded by the rush of scalding steam, stood heroically, like a man of iron that he is, at his post and saved the vessel? Would the guns alone of the *Sassacus* have saved her?

Again, suppose that while Admiral FARRAGUT was passing the forts at the mouth of the Mississippi, or while entering Mobile Bay, the machinery of any of his vessels had, through neglect, or incompetency of its engineer officers, become disabled, does any one suppose that such vessel would have been saved by its guns from destruction? No. The Line officer would have exercised his prerogative and blown her up. Or had the machinery of the *Kearsarge*, during her engagement with the *Alabama*, become disabled through want of proper vigilance on the part of her engineers, would she not in all probability, instead of the famous seven graceful circles, have described a vertical path downwards?

Suppose the proposed change to be effected; and that the Line officers ordinarily required for the duties of the engine room become, as it is claimed they would become, available for assignment to stations, at quarters on deck.

Upon beating to quarters preparatory to an engagement, all officers would of course repair to their respective stations on deck.

We beg to ask, what would become of the engines, during the action? Would they be left to take care of themselves? It may be said that the manipulation of the engines require the superintendence of but a single officer. Very true! But who, at all acquainted with such matters does not know that every engineer officer has an important and responsible station, at quarters, in connection with various auxiliaries of the main engine? What then would be gained by the proposed change? Simply this; that we should have double the number of Line officers in the Navy, that we now have; an arrangement promising speedy promotion to officers now in the service and opening up a promising field for a large number of patriotically inclined young gentlemen who are willing to make the sacrifice of being educated at an expense of \$25,000 each to our venerable and truly indulgent Uncle Samuel. If it be true, as is claimed, that a portion of the engineer officers on board our war steamers, have no important duties during an engagement, could not another course be pursued, which would be more in keeping with the wants and necessities of the service; a course which would afford the desired increase of efficiency at such times and which would at the same time, preserve unimpaired the efficiency of the engineer department? Suppose that one, two, or more of the engineer officers—the number depending upon the class of the vessel could be spared from the engine department. Why not let them be assigned to the command of divisions to be composed of men from their own department?

Are they not as competent for the discharge of this duty as the thousands of volunteer officers, who have entered the military and naval service during the war? To assert that they are not would be to insult their intelligence. Indeed, it is known on at least one of our steamers, this course has been pursued, and attended, as we are credibly informed, by the most satisfactory results.

Then, too, the engineer officer's professional attainments are available for another department of the naval service—that of Ordnance. His professional knowledge of metallurgical operations—of the properties and qualities of the metals and other materials used, including their respective capacities for the resistance to the various strains to which they are subjected and the best forms for securing strength, and of the process employed in fabrication; together with his knowledge of physical science generally—qualify him in a peculiar manner for the skillful discharge of the duties of this important department of the naval service. He has only to familiarize himself with the ordinary forms or routine (which comprehends about all that is taught of this subject at the Naval Academy) to become vastly superior in qualifications to the Line officer, as educated at the Naval Academy. For we seek in vain, in the curriculum of that institution for those branches of study, a familiarity with which is absolutely essential to the accomplished ordnance officer. Some of them, indeed, may be found, but they are not pursued to such an extent as to give the graduates the least practical command of them. If the reader doubts the truth of this assertion, and is himself familiar with the subject, let him interrogate the first Line officer whom he meets and then decide for himself.

It is but just to state that it is proposed to fit Line officers at the Naval Academy for the duties of the engine room. But how is this to be done? Why, by adding to the present notoriously superficial course of study a course in engineering. Now, in view of the very unsatisfactory manner in which the present course of study is accomplished by even the best minds, what may we expect when this additional course is undertaken? Would it be less absurd to propose to educate our medical officers at the Academy also? The whole to be accomplished in a period of four years, the candidate for this multitude of honors commencing the task at the very mature age of 14 years.

The graduates of the Academy may no doubt become able to start and stop the engines of a vessel, under favorable circumstances, but those who are enthusiastic in favor of the state of things proposed will discover the first time they have the misfortune to go to sea with graduates of the Academy for engineers, that there is a wide difference between starting and stopping an engine, and keeping it in proper adjustment, and working condition.

In conclusion we are constrained to say that the proposed change reminds one of the course pursued by the Irishman, who, upon retiring on a cold winter night and finding that his sheets, when properly covering the upper portion of his person, left his nether extremities entirely bare, sought to remedy the evil by cutting a strip from the upper end of his sheet and sewing it upon the bottom; thus providing for the comfort of his feet at the expense of that of his shoulders. So the friends of this movement, will, if it be successful, discover that they have, in attempting to remedy one evil, created another and very serious one; the only difference in the two cases being, that the evil sought to be corrected in the latter case is really imaginary.

while in the former it was real. Let the Government persist in its purpose to educate its Cadet Engineers—providing a suitable theoretical and practical course of instruction giving them a respectable social status in the service, and frowning indignantly upon the persistent attempts of many of the Line officers, to trample them under foot, upon the convenient plea of maintaining discipline, and the efficiency of the Navy will soon become all that can be desired of it.

REGULAR.

New York, February, 1865.

MILITARY AND NAVAL AFFAIRS IN CONGRESS.

THE Senate have passed the Army Appropriation Bill, with amendments providing seven million dollars additional deficiency for ordnance and ordnance stores; providing for the repeal of all laws and regulations of the War Department; giving additional rank or pay to regular officers or volunteers, and that from and after the 1st of March, 1865, and during the continuance of the present Rebellion, the commutation price of officers' subsistence shall be fifty cents per ration, provided that the said increase shall not apply to the commutation price of the ration of any officers above the rank of brevet brigadier-general, nor of any officer entitled to commutation for fuel or quarters. That all officers of volunteers below the rank of brigadier-general, now in commission, who shall continue in the military service to the close of the war, shall be entitled to receive three months pay, provided the provisions of this section shall not apply to officers not on duty, or to officers entitled to commutation of fuel and quarters; that commissioned officers serving in the field shall be permitted hereafter to purchase rations for their own use on credit from the Commissary Department, and the amount due for rations so purchased shall be reported monthly to the Paymaster-General, to be deducted from the payment next following such purchase.

An amendment destroying the organization of the Regular Army by abolishing all distinctions of rank and pay between it and the volunteers was killed; also one increasing the pay of officers and soldiers in the Army twenty per cent. The Senate also passed a bill providing for the freedom of slaves serving in the military and naval forces of the United States, and the resolution of thanks to General THOMAS amended, so as to include Admiral LEE for the co-operation of his gunboat *Flotilla*. The Naval Committee reported a resolution to increase the compensation of naval contractors, providing that the extra allowance shall not exceed twenty per cent. of the contract price, except in the case of the gunboat *Camanche*, which shall not exceed thirty per cent.; also the *Dunderberg*, on which there may be an extra allowance for the increase of size, engines, &c.

The Military Committee reported adversely on the House Bill relating to the Commissary Department, and on the Niagara ship canal, and the bill to build a canal from Lake Michigan to the Mississippi, a substitute authorizing surveys to be made with a view to the construction of these works. The Senate Bill to establish a uniform militia was reported back with a recommendation that it pass, and a bill was reported from the same committee to amend the act granting pensions to all soldiers discharged in consequence of wounds received in battle or on picket duty within two years of their date of enlistment. This act was deemed necessary in consequence of a decision of the Auditor that picket duty did not come within the meaning of the law granting pensions to those wounded in battle.

A bill was introduced into the Senate by Mr. WILSON, to increase the efficiency of the staff of the Army as follows:—

That officers, when assigned to an army, a military department, an army corps or a division, as Chief of the Adjutant-General's, of the Inspector-General's, of the Quartermaster's and of the Subsistence departments, or engineers, of ordnance and of artillery, shall have, respectively, while serving as such, the rank, pay and allowance of the following grades, namely:—First to an army or military department, composed of more than one Army corps, the rank and pay of a colonel of cavalry; second, to an Army or military department, of not more than one Army corps, the rank and pay of lieutenant colonel of cavalry; third, to a division, the rank and pay of a major of cavalry; and shall be so assigned from the Army or volunteer forces by the President; provided that nothing herein contained shall prevent officers of higher grade from being thus assigned without loss of rank, and provided, further, that no officer so assigned shall have such increased rank or pay when not actually serving as such chief.

A bill was introduced to create the office of the naval judge-advocate-general of the Navy Department with a salary of four thousand dollars per year, and a bill to amend "An act to authorize the employment of volunteers to aid in enforcing the laws and protecting public property," approved July 22, 1861.

The latter authorizes the giving of bounties to honorably discharged soldiers who have already served two years, the same as are now allowed for three years service, and entitles the heirs of such soldiers, if dead, to the same bounty. It also gives the same bounty to those who would have been entitled to discharge by reason of wounds, but whose terms of service had expired within two years from the date of enlistment. The chair laid before the Senate, the report of General HEBBON, as inspector of the department of Arkansas.

The House of Representatives have passed the following bills: Providing that any person in the Army, charged with an offence under the acts calling out the militia, may be brought before the field officers of his regiment for trial; but nothing in this shall be construed to abolish regiment or garrison court-martial; authorizing the President to make transfers of Army officers from the line to staff officers, &c.; for the better organization of the Subsistence Department; to establish in the War Department, a bureau for refugees and freedmen's affairs; to increase the pay of officers of the Army below the rank of brigadier-general, and exempting officers from the income and war tax; determining the rank of officers re-entering the military service; to repeal an act to remove the United States arsenal from St. Louis; authorizing the President to appoint a second assistant Secretary of War, at \$3,000 per annum; providing for the publication of a full Army Register; defining what shall constitute officers' servants.

The Committee on Military Affairs, were instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing in all cases, where

less than the full rations are issued to soldiers, that the difference be made up in money.

The Speaker laid before the House a communication from the Secretary of War, in response to a resolution calling for a copy of General MORGAN's report relative to the evacuation of Cumberland Gap. The Secretary of War says, it cannot for reasons mentioned, be properly furnished.

ARMY AND NAVY PERSONAL.

ADJUTANT-General L. Thomas was in New Orleans on the 11th.

COLONEL Thomas M. Bowen, Thirteenth Kansas regiment, has been brevetted a brigadier-general of volunteers.

MAJOR-General Palmer arrived at Louisville on the 18th to assume command of the new Department of Kentucky.

MAJOR-General Curtis assumed command of the Department of the North West, on the 13th, headquarters at Milwaukee.

LIEUTENANT-Colonel Drake, Assistant Adjutant-General headquarters Department of the Gulf, has arrived in New Orleans from the North.

MAJOR-General Warren, Army of the Potomac, arrived in Baltimore this week, for the purpose of visiting his family, on a brief leave of absence.

CAPTAIN Robert T. Lincoln, son of the President, has gone to the front, under orders to report to Lieutenant-General Grant for service on his staff.

LIEUTENANT Hall, 1st U. S. Artillery, A. A. General for Artillery Brigade 25th Army Corps, has lately been appointed Colonel of the 38th U. S. C. T.

CAPTAIN W. H. H. Emmons, Assistant Adjutant-General U. S. Volunteers, has been assigned to duty at the Headquarters of the Department of Mississippi.

LIEUTENANT-Colonel W. R. Lackland, 108th Illinois Volunteers, is hereby relieved from duty as Assistant Provost-Marshal-General, Department of Mississippi.

MAJOR-General Humphreys, commanding the Second Army corps, has gone home on a short furlough. The corps is now temporarily commanded by Brevet Major-General Mott.

CAPTAIN J. W. Mott, C. S., U. S. Volunteers, is announced as Chief Commissary, Department of Mississippi, in addition to his present duties as Chief Commissary, District of West Tennessee.

BRIGADIER-General George H. Gordon, United States Volunteers, has been temporarily assigned to the command of the district of Eastern Virginia, and by order of General Ord relieves General Shepley.

CAPTAIN Joseph Hibbert, Assistant Adjutant-General on Major-General Hurlbut's staff, has been ordered to take charge of the draft, which was to take place in Major-General Canby's department on the 5th instant.

CAPTAIN A. S. Jessup, 5th Illinois cavalry, who was dismissed the service by sentence of General Court-Martial, has been reinstated in consideration of his gallantry, and previous good conduct, and his valuable qualities as a soldier.

LIEUTENANT-Colonel E. W. Whitaker, 1st Connecticut Cavalry Volunteers, has been appointed Acting Assistant Inspector-General on the Staff of Brevet Major-General G. A. Custer, commanding 3d Division Cavalry, Middle Military Division.

LIEUTENANT Albert W. Clapp, of the 3d Rhode Island cavalry, was accidentally shot by his own men on the 18th ultimo, near Napoleonville, La. Not responding to a challenge, for some reason not explained, he was fired upon with fatal effect.

A BOARD of examiners, composed of the following named gentlemen:—Colonel Batchelder, Lieutenant-Colonel Pierce and Lieutenant-Colonel Schallanburger, is now sitting at General Meade's headquarters, for the purpose of examining the different assistant quartermasters of the Army of the Potomac.

WILLIAM S. FISH, late Colonel of the 1st Connecticut cavalry, and formerly Provost-Marshal of Baltimore, who was sentenced last April to be cashiered, forfeit all pay and allowances, pay a fine of \$5,000, and be imprisoned in the Albany penitentiary until the fine should be paid, has been pardoned by the President.

REV. Mr. Hudson, the eminent Shakespearean annotator, and chaplain to Colonel Sewell's regiment of engineers, has resigned, and gone home. Before leaving for New York Mr. Hudson gave several Shakespearean lectures and readings in the chapel of the Fourth Massachusetts cavalry, which were liberally attended by the officers of the Army.

CAPTAIN Loomis L. Langdon, of the First regiment regular artillery, formerly chief of artillery to Major-General Alfred Howe Terry, during that general's last spring campaign at Drewry's Bluff, has been appointed chief of artillery of the Twenty-fifth army corps, Major-General Weitzel commanding. Captain Langdon has also been placed in command of the artillery brigade.

BRIGADIER-General George F. Shipley, United States Volunteers, has been relieved from duty by Major-General Ord, commanding department, as commander of the district of Eastern Virginia, and as Military Governor of Norfolk. So soon as a court-martial of which he is president is dissolved, General Shipley will report to Major-General Godfrey Weitzel, commanding Twenty-Fifth corps, for assignment to duty.

A CORRESPONDENT sends us the mortuary record of the officers of the 2d United States Colored Infantry stationed at Fort Taylor, Key West, for the year 1864. All died from one disease—yellow fever:—Colonel Stark Fellows, died May 23d; Chaplain J. H. Schneider, April 26th; Captain J. W. Martin, June 13th; Captain A. S. Springston, September 6th; Captain J. C. Reinhardt, May 28th; First Lieutenant J. Van Coughnet, June 9th; First Lieutenant A. P. Carpenter, September 18th; First Lieutenant W. J. Jackson, July 18th; Second Lieutenant L. Z. Linton, May 29th; Second Lieutenant H. Meecham, May 31st; Second Lieutenant H. Kuhl, June 16th.

THE following named officers are hereby announced as the Staff of the First Infantry Division, Department of West Virginia:—Captain J. H. Rider, 14th W. Virginia Infantry, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General; Captain A. L. Hoult, 14th West Virginia Infantry, Acting Assistant Inspector-General; Captain H. J. Farnsworth, A. Q. M. Volunteers, Chief Quartermaster; Captain W. T. Singleton, C. S. Volunteers, Chief Commissary of Subsistence. First Lieutenant J. C. Bishop, 1st West Virginia Volunteer Infantry, Acting Ordnance Officer; Second Lieutenant C. O. Phelps, 1st West Virginia Volunteer Infantry, Assistant Commissary of Muster; First Lieutenant J. W. Overturf, 91st O. V. I., Aide-de-camp; Captain Harry Thompson, 23d O. V. I., Provost-Marshal.

THE following named officers have been cashiered the service: First Lieutenant Charles E. Tucker, 17th Company, 2d Battalion Veteran Reserve Corps, with loss of all pay and emoluments now due, or to hereafter become due him, that he be for ever incapacitated from holding any office of trust, profit or honor, under the United States, and to be confined at hard labor for two years in such penitentiary as the commanding General may direct; Second Lieutenant John J. Whitney, 81st New York Volunteers; First Lieutenant George B. Cooley, 139th New York Volunteers; Captain Alexander H. Stanton, 16th U. S. Infantry; Assistant Surgeon Julius A. Benson, 7th Indiana Cavalry; Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. Clendenning, 68th U. S. Colored Infantry; Captain John P. Hunterson, 118th Pennsylvania Volunteers; Captain Michael J. Hogan, 16th New York Volunteers.

THE general court-martial, convened by special orders No. 294, September 5th, 1864, and which has been sitting in Washington since that period engaged upon various trials, was dissolved by special orders No. 71 from the adjutant-general's office, February 13th, 1865; and, by a subsequent paragraph in the same order, a general court-martial is appointed to meet in the same city composed of the following officers: Brigadier-General H. S. Briggs, United States volunteers; Colonel F. H. Collier, One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Pennsylvania volunteers; Colonel T. G. Ellis, Fourteenth Connecticut volunteers; Lieutenant-Colonel C. S. Emerson, Thirty-ninth Maine volunteers; Lieutenant-Colonel T. S. Trumbull, First Connecticut Heavy Artillery; Major Thomas T. Taylor, Forty-seventh Ohio volunteers; Captain George P. Cortis, A. A. G. of volunteers; Major H. B. Burnham, U. S. A., Judge-Advocate.

THE name of the command in the Department of the Gulf, known for nearly two years and a-half, as the "Defences of New Orleans," has been changed by Major-General Hurlbut, and will hereafter be known as the Southern Division of Louisiana. Brigadier-General Thomas W. Sherman, retains the command, the limits of which remain unchanged. The following is the Staff of the command: Captain Frederic Speed, U. S. Vols., Assistant Adjutant-General; Lieutenant-Colonel W. D. Smith, 110th New York Vols., and Captain Fred. H. Mann, 84th U. S. C. Infantry, Acting Assistant Inspector Generals; Captain C. V. H. Sabine, U. S. Vols., Assistant Quartermaster; Captain N. M. Wardwell, U. S. Vols., Commissary of Subsistence; Captain Charles F. Allgower, 77th U. S. C. Infantry, Ordnance Officer; First Lieutenant P. J. Maloney, 1st New Orleans Vols., and Second Lieutenant Silas Hannum, 74th U. S. C. Infantry, Acting Assistant Adjutant Generals; First Lieutenant Sigourney B. Goffe, and Second Lieutenant S. W. Coggeshall, 11th U. S. C. H. Artillery, Aides-de-Camp.

THE following named officers have been dismissed the service: First Lieutenant George M. Wright, 3d U. S. Artillery, and to forfeit all pay and allowances that are, or may become due him; Major Thomas W. Houts, 7th Missouri Cavalry, Captain Marvin A. Parks, Commissary of Subsistence, U. S. Volunteers, and to pay into the Treasury of the United States the sum of three thousand dollars (\$3,000), and to be confined within such Penitentiary as the commanding general may direct for the term of two years; Captain John L. O'Brien, 10th New Hampshire Volunteers, and that he forfeit all pay and emoluments due him since August 8th, 1864; Captain Charles H. Yard, 47th Pennsylvania Volunteers; Second Lieutenant James L. Hadwick, Company D, 6th Pennsylvania Cavalry; Captain Alexander S. Jessup, 5th Illinois Cavalry; First Lieutenant C. H. Baker, 4th Illinois Cavalry; Second Lieutenant Byron Ferris, 50th Regiment U. S. Colored Infantry; Captain N. S. Freeman, Company I, 63d U. S. Colored Infantry, and to refund to the Government of the United States the sum of \$76.00, to make good the loss of one cask of bacon, to forfeit all pay and allowances now due, or that may become due him; Lieutenant George Biddlemon (dishonorably), and to forfeit to the United States all pay proper that is now due, or may become due, prior to dismissal. Lieutenant John Shotzell, 3d U. S. Colored Cavalry, with loss of all pay and allowances now due, or that may become due him, and that he be for ever prohibited from holding any office of honor, profit, or trust, under the United States Government; Second Lieutenant Curtis K. Wellman, 16th Michigan Infantry; First-Lieutenant William A. Clark, Company H, 8th Michigan Veteran Volunteers; Captain John Holbrook (dishonorably), Company H, 2d Michigan Veteran Volunteers.

THE following named officers are announced as the Staff of Brigadier-General Devens, Commanding 3d Division, 24th Army Corps:

Captain George W. Hooker, U. S. V., Asst Adj't General; Captain J. L. Elder, 40th Mass. Vols., A. A. D. C.; Captain E. P. Deacon, 2d U. S. C. T., A. A. D. C.; Captain M. B. Bessey, 25th Mass. Vols., A. A. I. G.; Captain George A. Bruce, 13th N. H. Vols., Judge Advocate; First Lieutenant W. J. Ladd, 13th N. H. Vols., Asst Com. of Musters; Captain C. W. Cook, 21st Conn. Vols., Chief of Pioneers and Engineer Officer; Surgeon A. C. Benedict, U. S. Vols., Surgeon-in-Chief; Captain John Brydon, 118th N. Y. Vols., Acting Ordnance Officer; Captain P. K. Delany, U. S. Vols., Assistant Quartermaster; Captain George C. Wetherbee, U. S. Vols., Commissary of Subsistence; Captain C. G. Babcock, 96th N. Y. Vols., Provost-Marshal; Captain L. P. Wilson, 13th N. H. Vols., Chief of Ambulances.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Editor does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion, in communications addressed to the JOURNAL.

WHO STORMED AND TOOK FORT FISHER?

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—In the various accounts which I have seen of the capture of Fort Fisher, more or less extended, and more or less accurate, all have failed, in my opinion, and in the opinion of many brave officers and men who bore an active part in it, to do justice to its real hero, Brigadier-General ADOLPHUS AMES.

A regard for the truth of history, in reference to an action which will be forever memorable, not only for its brilliancy as a military achievement, but also for its bearing upon the issue of the war, impels me to offer you a brief statement of the leading facts of the action itself, so far as the Army is concerned. It is my purpose simply to supply an omission and to correct a few errors, not to detract from the well-earned reputation of any one. I shall assume that your readers already know the history of the outfit of the second expedition, of the arrival of the combined fleet of armed vessels and transports off Fort Fisher, on the night of Thursday, January 12th; of the landing of the troops on the beach, some four or five miles above the fort, on the 13th; and of the rapid construction of a strong line of entrenchments across the peninsula, three miles north of the fort, as a defence against any assault from the direction of Wilmington.

This work was performed by the joint labor of all the troops composing the land force of the expedition, namely, the Second division of the Twenty-fourth Army corps, commanded by General AMES; the second brigade of the First division of the same corps, commanded by Colonel ABBOTT; and General PAINE's division of colored troops of the Twenty-fifth corps. To General PAINE, with his 3,500 negroes, picked troops, strengthened by Colonel ABBOTT's 1,500 white soldiers, and two batteries of artillery, was entrusted the defence of this line of entrenchments, looking toward Wilmington.

To General AMES, with his three brigades, numbering 3,500 men, was assigned the post of honor and of danger, the tremendous task of assaulting and carrying by storm a work pronounced impregnable by the ablest engineers in the Rebel army. Let the reader notice distinctly that of the 8,500 troops present on the peninsula, 5,000 held the defensive line. Only General AMES' division made the assault; not another regiment was near the fort until after dark. It was not until 3 o'clock in the afternoon of Sunday, 15th, that all things were ready. The fire of the Navy had been more effective than on the first expedition. This time it had disabled 15 of the 17 guns on the north face of the fort. It had also made a goodly number of convenient gaps in the palisading in front of the fort. This was very important help to the Army. It is also due to the Navy to say that the column of sailors and marines, some 2,000 in number, moving in one body up the beach, to gain the sea face of the fort, simultaneously with the advance of AMES' division, though repulsed, rendered the important service of directing the attention of a large part of the garrison, and drawing their fire.

Now, having stated these facts in reference to preliminary operations, and the work performed by the Navy, let me plainly, though briefly, present the facts which make up the true history of the storming and capture of Fort Fisher.

There is an abandoned Rebel earthwork, an unfinished fort, about 700 yards north of Fort Fisher, on the river side of the peninsula, close by the road to Wilmington. Here General TERRY had his position at the time of the assault and during the whole struggle for possession of the Rebel stronghold, up to about 8 o'clock in the evening, when he went in person to the fort. Of the three brigades comprising General AMES' division, the first, under Brevet Brigadier-General CURTIS held the advanced position, a line of extemporized rifle-pits, stretching from the river-side road half way across to the beach, and about 300 yards from the fort. A line of sharpshooters, some of them armed with the Spencer rifle, had secured position still nearer the fort. The second brigade, under Colonel PENNYPACKER, lay between the line of General CURTIS and General TERRY's position, while the third brigade, under Colonel BELL, occupied a line a little in rear of the old Rebel work above mentioned. General AMES and his staff stood near General TERRY, when all things were ready, and the fact of readiness had been signalled to Admiral PORTER, that he might so direct his fire as not to injure our troops. "Now," said General TERRY to General AMES, "you may order General CURTIS to move forward with his brigade." "When shall I order up my second and third lines?" asked General AMES. "You will use your own judgment," was the reply. On this order General AMES acted, and not only in the general orders, directing the movement of the several brigades, but in the successive steps of the prolonged struggle during the rest of the day, he it was who directed the battle, sharing its exposures with his officers and men, and inspiring them with new courage by his coolness and self-possession. The First brigade, moving first, was, of course, exposed to the hottest fire. To lessen their exposure, they dashed forward with a run, the centre and left of the line obliquing to the right, so as to reach the parapet near the western extremity of the north face. They quickly gained a foothold on the end of the parapet and within the enclosed space of the fort, entering through the gaps in the palisading. Almost immediately General AMES ordered PENNYPACKER, with the Second brigade, to advance to his support. Our men had promptly silenced and then captured the field piece planted in the sallyport, and another which was firing on them through an opening in the palisading nearer to the river, had driven the Rebels from the shelter of the five western traverses, planting our flags upon them, and had succeeded in capturing a goodly number of prisoners. Soon BELL's brigade was brought up and took gallant part in the struggle.

Thus we had gained a foothold, but our position was critical. Aside from the exposure from advancing over the field, the capture of the first traverses was the easiest part of the afternoon's work and the men quickly accomplished

to hold what we had gained, tenaciously, and to advance, with a wise audacity, in the face of a determined opposition, to the complete possession of a work still most formidable, was the tremendous problem to be solved by General AMES and his gallant division.

There was need not only of the valor of veteran troops, well led by their immediate officers, but of the personal direction and the cool courage of the commander of the division, the man directly responsible to his superiors and to the nation for the success of a struggle involving such vast interests. The nation should be thankful that we had the right man in the right place. Having advanced across the field, with a coolness which elicited the admiration of officers and men, he was early in the fort, and constantly engaged, with characteristic quietness, in directing the disposition of his troops. Each traverse was in itself a fort of no mean dimensions. Standing at the base of either, within the fort, you look up a steep ascent of some thirty feet to the summit. Each has a room of goodly size within its impenetrable walls, and a straight passage through it, so narrow that two determined men could defend it against a large assaulting force. The surface of the large space enclosed by the two sides of the fort is very irregular, especially immediately in rear or south of the traverses. This irregularity was increased by the rubbish remaining from the barracks which had been located here, but which had been burned or battered down by the fire of the Navy. This irregularity of the ground made it difficult to execute a flanking movement for the capture of the remaining traverses. But the greatest obstacle to such a movement was the galling fire that swept this space, not only from the guns turned upon it from the sea face of the fort, and from musketry from the same direction, but also from the musketry of the enemy sheltered behind the magazine, practically a great extension southward of the traverses in front of it. Fort Buchanan also opened fire on our men from the southwest. Contending with all these difficulties, General AMES gallantly held the ground he had gained, and slowly advanced till we had possession of nine traverses. His work was more nearly finished than he could then know; but, as his men were wearied, and their numbers diminished, he deemed it wise about sunset to send to General TERRY for reinforcements. ABBOTT's brigade and a regiment of colored troops were sent up and reported to him soon after dark. Later, General TERRY and his staff arrived in the fort. After a consultation, General AMES disposed one regiment of ABBOTT's brigade along the base of the outer slope of the parapet, to the bastion in the angle, and then moved them rapidly up and over the parapet, at the same time ordering an advance of his own division within the fort upon the position still held by the enemy. The Rebels had become more weary than our troops. They made but slight opposition, and quickly yielded to this combined movement, the decisive one which completed the capture of the fort. The fresh troops moved down along the inside of the sea face of the fort, meeting no resistance, and then crossed over to Fort Buchanan, where General WHITING and Colonel LAMB, both wounded, were waiting to surrender themselves, with some 800 men, to the first force of our troops which might arrive.

Thus have I presented a very imperfect, but yet a reliable account of the action by which the Nation gained possession of Fort Fisher, giving no undue prominence to a name which has been strangely omitted, or only obscurely presented in the early reports of the achievement, but which the Nation will delight to honor. TRUTH OF HISTORY.

BOUNTY AND PAY OF REGULARS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—In your paper of the 18th of January, 1865, I noticed an article headed "Officers' Pay," from which any person unacquainted with the facts would infer that all the Regulars have received the same bounty and emoluments as the Volunteers since the commencement of the present war. Now, I have been a Regular for the past four and a half years, (or might be for ten or fifteen years), and am consequently conversant with the many injustices those brave and tried veterans have been subject to, as will be seen by the following statement:

It is a fact acknowledged by those acquainted with the routine of the Regular service, previous to the present war, that their old eleven dollars (\$11) per month was far better and more beneficial to them than thirty dollars (\$30) of the present currency would be now.

As to the allowance of clothing having been several times increased, it is needless to argue that point. Has not the price of clothing nearly doubled in proportion to the increase of commutation value? Even look at the material issued in former times and now. It certainly was far better for the soldier, previous to the war, as far as clothing, pay and food is concerned.

In 1862, we were furnished with a Light Battery, and up to the present time have been obliged to draw Light Artillery clothing; and, at the same time, are allowed only Infantry commutation. In the auditing of our clothing account the statement begins with "in the year 1860 he was allowed" so much; "in 1861" so much, and so on. In this way we are not benefited at all by the gradual increase of clothing allowance, except during the last year or two, and even the latter is Infantry allowance. The fact is, a Volunteer or a three years' man receives within a fraction as much clothing in three years as we do in five; no man acquainted with the wear and tear to be experienced in a Light Battery, would deny that we ought to have at least twice as much for that service.

A man enlisting in the Regular service, in 1861, received the same commutation value for clothing as we did, although he comes into the service a year later, and goes out a year before us. At the same time he receives a hundred dollars (\$100) bounty while we receive none.

And, again, we are a Six-Gun Battery, and are allowed four sergeants, four corporals, and two artificers; thus it will be seen we are not allowed even as many non-commissioned officers as an Infantry Company of Volunteers. A Volunteer Battery is allowed eight sergeants, twelve corporals and artificers, or in proportion.

We have never received any bounty or compensation (other than our monthly pay and clothing), nor has any provision been made for our receiving any when our term

of service expires next winter. We shall have fought for nearly five years during this great war, and never have received any compensation other than that stated above, while our brother soldiers get from eight to twelve hundred dollars. And why? Because we are Regulars and our brother soldiers are Volunteers. It is very humiliating to us to see a recruit come out here for a year, with nine or ten hundred dollars in his pocket, who is not able to take a soldier's place at the trail, and doesn't understand the maneuvering of a piece, and who, perhaps, on the giving of a team to him, makes an immediate mysterious disappearance.

Every officer commanding a Battery, Troop or Company in the Regular service is fully aware of the worth of those men who enlisted in 1860, from the fact of their having from one to eight or ten in their different commands. Many of the Regular officers in 1862 and in 1863 exerted their utmost influence in having some little justice secured for us, but their projects fell through.

You may very justly here ask why we did not avail ourselves of the provision extended us by Sec. 3, of Act of Congress, approved June, 1864. Some did so; but personal and family circumstances, which you can easily comprehend, prevented others of us from reenlisting and obtaining some remuneration for the three years following July, 1864: for our previous services to that date were entirely ignored.

General HALLECK, in his official report in 1863, very justly commented upon the injustice done to the Heavy Artillery companies of the four Regiments of Regular Artillery. I understand that Senator WILSON was applied to, to present a memorial from some of the 1860 men during the session of Congress in 1862 and 1863, with a view to procuring justice; but, like the exertions of our junior officers, and like General HALLECK's recommendations, this memorial produced no effect.

Probably the authorities think our numbers so small as not to deserve much attention. But when the handful of Regulars flew to the rescue of the capital to protect it from destruction until Volunteers were recruited, they did not think us then so unworthy of attention.

Where are the men of the five Batteries of Regular service who were in Washington at that time—such as GRIF-FIN'S, MAGRUDER'S, HUNT'S, BARRY'S, SHERMAN'S, FRENCH'S and the rest? Well may it be said, they are in the ditches of Antietam and Gettysburg.

The few that are left of two or three Batteries are consolidated with whatever volunteers they can get attached to them, together with a handful of bounty jumpers and substitutes; added to these a first or second Lieutenant (Regular) in command, with two or three Volunteer Lieutenants assigned, and then you have a Regular Light Battery.

As to the present issue of rations, they are wholly insufficient; the soldiers do not get anything like as much as they did previous to the war. I am well aware that the rations were increased in 1861, and came down a "peg" when our pay was increased to sixteen dollars per month. The late scarcity of provisions in our brigade has been attributed to the state of the roads, but now that the roads are in excellent condition, being corduroy from the front to the base of supplies, we are as hungry as ever.

My idea in writing is to show our brother Regulars in the West, and the public, that the few Regulars in Virginia are sensibly aware of the injustice shown to the few hundred of us left in the Regular Army. REGULAR.

THE QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—I wish to call attention, through your journal, to what appears to me to be an error or imperfection in an otherwise excellent system. No one who has had dealings with the Quartermaster's Department can doubt the necessity of Mr. STANTON's order for the examination of officers in that Department, and their expulsion from the service if incompetent. But the order only provides for numerous present incapable incumbents. Could it not be made a means of supplying the deficiency with officers of known competency, who, in addition to the test of a severe examination, can bring much practical knowledge gained from years of service into the department? I refer especially to that class of Acting-Assistant Quartermasters so numerous in our Armies, who are capable to act, but lack that "influence at court" which will enable them to secure promotion. Let these boards be instructed to receive and act upon the applications of Acting-Assistant Quartermasters for examination, giving them a severe trial, and if competent, recommend them for the position of Assistant Quartermasters. Unless some such means are adopted, the Quartermaster's Department will lose the services of a large class of invaluable officers, who, seeing no promotion or reward for their services, but only the responsibility and hard work, and no thanks, will be driven by self-respect to resign. NEW ORLEANS, LA., February 5, 1865. P. J.

In the issue of the JOURNAL of the 4th instant, it was stated (quoting from an official order) that Captain ROBERT L. ORR, 61st Pennsylvania Volunteers, Assistant Commissary of Musters, Second division, Sixth corps, had been dishonorably dismissed the service of the United States, for—whilst in the city of Philadelphia, absent from his command and not in the execution of his office—violating the mustering regulations, by mustering into an advanced grade an officer physically unfit for duty with his regiment, thereby creating a vacancy in the grade of major, into which he, the said ORR, caused and permitted himself to be mustered.

It is due to the officer in question, to say that a subsequent order of February 8th, from the Adjutant-General's office amended the order from which we quoted, so as to omit the words which made it appear that he sought his own personal advancement in the muster. The same subsequent order says: that "under the special circumstances of the case, as reported by the Judge-Advocate-General, and by direction of the President, so much of Special Orders No. 10, January 7th, 1865, from this office as dismissed Captain ROBERT L. ORR, 61st Pennsylvania Volunteers, is hereby revoked, and he is restored to his regiment with pay from the date at which he rejoins his command for duty, provided the vacancy has not been filled; evidence of which must be obtained from the Governor."

GENERAL JOHNSTON'S REPORT OF THE ATLANTA CAMPAIGN.

VINEVILLE, Ga., October 20, 1864.

General S. Cooper, Adjutant and Inspector-General.

SIR:—I have the honor to make the following report of the operations of the Army of Tennessee while it was under my command. Want of the reports of the Lieutenant-Generals, for which I have waited until now, prevents me from being circumstantial.

In obedience to the orders of the President, received by telegraph at Clinton, Mississippi, December 18, 1863, I assumed command of the Army of Tennessee at Dalton on the 27th of that month.

Letters from the President and Secretary of War, dated respectively 23d and 20th of December, impressed upon me the importance of soon commencing active operations against the enemy. The relative forces, including the moral effect of the affair of Missionary Ridge, condition of the artillery horses and most of those of the cavalry, and want of field transportation, made it impracticable to effect the wishes of the Executive.

On the 31st of December the effective total of the infantry and artillery of the Army, including two brigades belonging to the Department of Mississippi, was 36,526; the effective total of the cavalry, including Roddy's command at Tusculum, was 4,818. The Federal force in our front, exclusive of cavalry and the Ninth and Twenty-third Corps at Knoxville, was estimated at 80,000.

The winter was mainly employed in improving the discipline and equipment of the Army, and bringing back absentees to the ranks. At the end of April more than 5,000 had rejoined their regiments.

The horses of the cavalry and artillery had been much reduced in condition by the previous campaign. As full supplies of forage could not be furnished them at Dalton, it was necessary to send about half of each of these arms of service far to the rear, where the country could furnish food. On that account, Brigadier-General Roddy was ordered, with about three-fourths of his troops, from Tusculum and Dalton, and arrived at the end of February. On the 21st of April, however, he was sent back to his former position by the Secretary of War.

On the 14th and 16th of January, Roddy's and Quarles' brigades returned to the Department of Mississippi and East Louisiana, to which they belonged. His Excellency, Joseph E. Brown, added to the Army two regiments of state troops, which were used to guard the railroad bridges between Dalton and Atlanta.

On the 17th of February the President ordered me, by telegraph, to detach Lieutenant-General Hardee, with the infantry of his corps, "except Stevenson's division," to aid Lieutenant-General Polk against Sherman in Mississippi. This order was obeyed as promptly as our means of transportation permitted.

The force detached was probably exaggerated to Major-General Thomas; for on the 23d the Union Army advanced to Ringgold, on the 24th drove in our outposts, and on the 25th skirmished at Mill Creek Gap and in Cross Valley, east of Rocky Face Mountain. We were successful at both places. At the latter Clayton's brigade, after a sharp action of half an hour, defeated double its number. At night it was reported that a United States brigade was occupying Dog Gap, from which it had driven our troops. Granbury's Texan brigade, returning from Mississippi, had just arrived. It was ordered to march to the foot of the mountain immediately and to retake the Gap at sunrise next morning, which was done. In the night of the 26th the enemy retired.

On the 27th of February I suggested to the Executive, by letter through General Bragg, that all preparations for a forward movement should be made without delay. In a letter, dated 4th of March, General Bragg desired me to have all things ready at the earliest practicable moment for the movement indicated. In replying, on the 12th, I reminded him that "the regulations of the War Department do not leave such preparation to commanders of troops, but to officers who receive their orders from Richmond." On the 18th a letter was received from General Bragg, sketching a plan of offensive operations, and enumerating the troops to be used in them under me. I was invited to express my views on the subject. In doing so, both by telegraph and mail, I suggested modifications, and urged that the additional troops named should be sent immediately to enable us, should the enemy advance, to beat him and then move forward; or, should he not advance, do so ourselves. General Bragg replied by telegraph on the 21st: "Your dispatch of 18th does not indicate acceptance of plan proposed. Troops can only be drawn from other points for advance. Upon your decision of that point further action must depend." I replied by telegraph on the 22d: "In my dispatch of 19th I expressly accept taking the offensive: only differ with you as to details. I assume that the enemy will be prepared for advance before we are, and I will make it to our advantage: therefore I propose, both for offensive and defensive, to assemble our troops here immediately." This was not noticed. Therefore, on the 25th, I again urged the necessity of reinforcing the Army of Tennessee, because the enemy was collecting a larger force than that of the last campaign; while ours was less than it had been then.

On the 3d of April Lieutenant-Colonel A. H. Cole arrived at Dalton, to direct the procuring of artillery horses and field transportation, to enable the Army to advance.

On the 4th, under orders 32 of 1864, I applied to the chief of the conscript service for 1,000 negro teamsters. None were received.

On the 8th of April Colonel B. S. Ewell, Assistant Adjutant-General, was sent to Richmond to represent to the President my wish to take the offensive with proper means, and to leave him to make it to our advantage. Brigadier-General Pendleton arrived from Richmond to explain to me the President's wishes on the subject. I explained to him the modification of the plan, communicated by General Bragg, which seemed to me essential; which required that the intended reinforcements should be sent to Dalton. I urged that this should be done without delay, because our present force was not sufficient even for defence, and to enable us to take the offensive if the enemy did not.

On the 1st of May I reported the enemy about to advance. On the 2d, Brigadier-General Mercer's command arrived, about fourteen hundred effective infantry. On the 4th I expressed myself satisfied that the enemy was about to attack with his united forces, and again urged that a part of Lieutenant-General Polk's troops should be placed at my disposal. I was informed by General Bragg that orders to that effect were given.

Major-General Martin, whose division of cavalry coming from East Tennessee, had been halted on the Etowah to recruit its horses, was ordered with it to observe the Oostanaula from Resaca to Rome; and Brigadier-General Kelly was ordered with his command from the neighborhood of Resaca to report to Major-General Wheeler.

The effective artillery and infantry of the Army of Tennessee, after the arrival of Mercer's brigade, amounted to forty thousand and nine hundred; the effective cavalry to about four thousand. Major-General Sherman's Army was composed of that of Missionary Ridge (then eighty thousand), increased by several thousand recruits, five thousand then under Hovey, the Twenty-third Corps (Schofield's) from Knoxville, and two divisions of the sixteenth, from North Alabama.

Major-General Wheeler estimated the cavalry of that Army at fifteen thousand.

On the 5th of May this Army was in line between Ringgold and Tunnel Hill, and after skirmishing on that and the following day, on the 7th pressed back our advanced troops to Mill Creek Gap. On the same day Brigadier-General Canty reached Resaca with his brigade, and was halted there.

On the 8th, at 4 P. M., a division of Hooker's corps assaulted Dog Gap, which was bravely held by two regiments of Reynolds' Arkansas brigade and Grigsby's brigade of Kentucky cavalry, fighting on foot, until the arrival of Lieutenant-General Lee with Granbury's brigade, when the enemy was put to flight.

On the 9th five assaults were made on Lieutenant-General Hood's troops on Rocky Face Mountain. All were repulsed. In the afternoon a report was received that Logan's and Dodge's divisions were in Snake Creek Gap. Three divisions, under Lieutenant-General Hood, were, therefore, sent to Resaca. On the 10th Lieutenant-General Hood reported the enemy retiring. Skirmishing, to our advantage, continued all day near Dalton. Major-General Bate repulsed a vigorous attack at night.

On the 11th Brigadier-General Canty reported that the enemy were again approaching Resaca. Lieutenant-General Polk arrived there in the evening with Loring's division, and was instructed to defend the place with those troops and Canty's. The usual skirmishing continued near Dalton.

Rocky Face Mountain and Snake Creek Gap, at its south end, completely covered, for the enemy, the operation of turning Dalton. On the 12th the Union Army, covered by the mountain, moved by Snake Creek Gap toward Resaca. Major-General Wheeler, with 2,200 of our troops, attacked and defeated more than double that number of Union cavalry near Varnell's Station. At night our artillery and infantry marched for Resaca. The cavalry followed on the 13th. On that day, the enemy approaching on the Snake Creek Gap road, was checked by Loring's troops, which gave time for the formation of Hardee's and Hood's corps, just arriving. As the enemy was formed, the left of Polk's corps was on the Oostanaula and the right of Hood's on the Oostanaula. There was brisk skirmishing during the afternoon on Polk's front and Hardee's left.

On the 14th the enemy made several attacks, the most vigorous on

Hindman's division (Hood's left). All were handsomely repulsed. At 6 P. M. Hood advanced with Stevenson's and Stewart's divisions, supported by two of Walker's brigades, driving the enemy from his ground before night. He was instructed to be ready to continue the offensive next morning. At 9 P. M. I learned that Lieutenant-General Polk's troops had lost a position commanding our bridges; and received from Major-General Martin a report that the Federal infantry was crossing the Oostanaula, near Calhoun, on a pontoon bridge. The instructions to Lieutenant-General Hood were revoked, and Walker's division sent to the point named by Major-General Martin.

On the 15th there was severe skirmishing on the whole front. Major-General Walker reported no movement near Calhoun. Lieutenant-General Hood was directed to prepare to move forward, his right leading, supported by two brigades from Polk's and Hardee's corps. When he was about to move information came from Major-General Walker that the Federal right was crossing the river. To meet this movement Lieutenant-General Hood's attack was countermanded. Stewart's division not receiving the order from corps headquarters in time, attacked unsuccessfully. The Army was ordered to cross the Oostanaula that night, destroying the bridges behind it.

On the 16th the enemy crossed the Oostanaula. Lieutenant-General Hardee skirmished with them successfully near Calhoun.

The fact that a part of Polk's troops were still in the rear, and the great numerical superiority of the Federal Army made it expedient to risk battle only when position or some blunder of the enemy might give us counterbalancing advantages. Therefore determined to fall back slowly until circumstances should put the chances of battle in our favor, keeping so near the United States Army as to prevent its sending reinforcements to Grant; and hoping, by taking advantage of position and opportunities, to reduce the odds against us, by partial engagements. I also expected it to be materially reduced before the end of June by the expiration of the terms of service of many of the regiments which had not re-enlisted. In this way we fell back to Cassville in two marches. At Adairville, about midway, on the 17th, Polk's cavalry, under Brigadier-General Jackson, met the enemy, and Hardee, after severe skirmishing checked them. At this point, on the 18th, Polk's and Hood's corps took the direct road to Cassville; Hardee's that by Kingston. About half the Federal Army took each road.

On the 19th, when half the Federal Army was near Kingston, the two corps at Cassville were ordered to advance against the troops that had followed them from Adairville, Hood leading on the right. When this corps had advanced some two miles one of his staff officers reported to Lieutenant-General Hood that the enemy were approaching on the Canton road, in rear of the right of our original position. He drew back his troops and formed them across that road. When it was discovered that the officer was mistaken, the opportunity had passed, by the near approach of the Federal Army. Expecting to be attacked, I drew up the troops in what seemed to me an excellent position—a bold ridge immediately in rear of Cassville, with an open valley before it. The fire of the enemy's artillery commenced soon after the troops were formed, and continued until night.

Soon after dark Lieutenant-General Polk and Hood, together, expressed to me decidedly the opinion formed upon the observation of the afternoon, that the Union artillery would render their positions untenable the next day, and urged me to abandon the ground immediately and cross the Etowah. Lieutenant-General Hardee, whose position I thought weakest, was confident that he could hold it. The other two officers, however, were so earnest and unwilling to depend on the ability of their corps to defend the ground that I yielded, and the Army crossed the Etowah on the 20th, a step which I have regretted ever since. Wheeler's cavalry was placed in observation above, and Jackson's below the railroad.

On the 22d Major-General Wheeler was sent with all his troops, not required for observation, to the enemy's rear, and on the 24th beat a brigade of the enemy, and took or burned two hundred and fifty loaded wagons. In the meantime the enemy was reported by Jackson's troops moving down the Etowah, as if to cross it near Stilesborough, and crossing on the 23d. On the 24th Polk and Hardee's corps reached the road from Stilesborough to Atlanta a few miles south of Dallas; and Hood's four miles from New Hope Church, on the road from Atlanta. On the 25th the enemy was found to be entrenched near and east of Dallas. Hood's corps was placed with its centre at New-Hope Church, and Polk's and Hardee's ordered between it and the Atlanta road, which Hardee's left was to cover.

An hour before sunset Stewart's division, at New-Hope Church, was fiercely attacked by Hooker's corps, which it repulsed after a hot engagement of two hours. Skirmishing was kept up on the 26th and 27th. On the 28th, at 5 P. M., the 27th, Howard's corps assaulted Cleburne's division, and, after dark, dark with heat and slaughter. In these two actions our troops were not entrenched. Our loss in each was about 450 in killed and wounded. On the 27th the enemy's dead, except those borne off, were counted 600. We, therefore, estimated their loss at 2,000 at least. It was probably greater on the 25th, as we had a larger force engaged there, both of artillery and infantry.

The usual skirmishing was kept up on the 28th. Lieutenant-General Hood was instructed to put his corps in position during the night to attack the enemy's left flank at dawn the next morning, the rest of the Army to join in the action successively from right to left.

On the 29th Lieutenant-General Hood, finding the Federal left covered by a division which had entrenched itself in the night, thought it inexpedient to attack, so reported, and asked for instructions. As the resulting delay made the attack inexpedient, even if it had not been so before, by preventing the surprise—upon which success in a great degree depended—he was recalled.

Skirmishing continued until the 4th of June, the enemy gradually extending his entrenched line toward the railroad at Ackworth. On the morning of the 5th the Army was formed with its left at Lost Mountain, its centre near Gilguth Church, and its right near the railroad. On the 7th the right, covered by Noonday Creek, was extended across the Ackworth and Marietta road. The enemy approached under cover of successive lines of entrenchments. There was brisk and incessant skirmishing until the 18th.

On the 14th the brave Lieutenant-General Polk, distinguished in every battle in which this Army had fought, fell by a cannon shot at an advanced post. Major-General Sherman succeeded to the command, which he held till the 15th of July with great efficiency.

On the 4th of June a letter from Gov. Brown informed me that he had organized a division of infantry, and placed it under my orders. These troops, when ready for service about the middle of the month, under Major-General G. W. Smith, were employed to defend the crossings of the Chattahoochee, to prevent the surprise of Atlanta by the Union cavalry.

On the 19th a new line was taken by the Army. Hood's corps, with its right on the Marietta and Canton road; Loring's on the Kenesaw Mountain, and Hardee's with its left extending across the Lost Mountain and Marietta road. The enemy approached, as usual, under cover of entrenchments. In this position there was incessant fighting and skirmishing until July 3, the enemy gradually extending his entrenched line toward the Chattahoochee. On the 20th of June Wheeler, with 1,100 men, routed Ganey's division of Federal cavalry on our right. On the 21st Hood's corps was transferred from right to left, Wheeler's cavalry taking charge of the position it had left.

On the 22d Lieutenant-General Hood reported that Hindman's and Stevenson's divisions of his corps, being attacked, drove back the enemy, taking a line of his breastworks, but were compelled to withdraw by the fire of fortified artillery. On the 24th Hardee's skirmishers formed a line of battle, as did Stevenson's, of Hood's corps, on the 25th. On the 27th, after a furious cannonade of several hours, the enemy made a general advance, but were everywhere repulsed with heavy loss. The assaults were most vigorous on Cheatham's and Cleburne's divisions, of Hardee's corps, and French's and Featherstone's, of Loring's. Lieutenant-General Hardee reports that Cheatham's division lost in killed, wounded and missing, one hundred and ninety-five.

The enemy opposed to it, by the statement of a staff officer subsequently captured, two thousand; the loss of Cheatham's division, eleven; that of the enemy on his front, one thousand; and Major-General Loring reported two hundred and thirty-six of his corps killed, wounded and missing; and the loss of the enemy, by their own estimates, at between 2,500 and 3,000, which he thinks very small.

On the 1st of July Major-General Smith's division was ordered to support the cavalry on our left. Their effective total was about 1,500. On the 2d, the enemy's right being near to Atlanta by several miles than our left, the Army fell back during the night to Emory's Church.

On the 4th Major-General Smith reported that he should be compelled to withdraw on the morning of the 5th to the line of entrenchments covering the railroad bridge and Turner's Ferry. The Army was, therefore, ordered to retire at the same time to that line, to secure our bridges. The cavalry crossed the Chattahoochee—Wheeler observing it for some twenty miles above, and Jackson as far below.

The enemy advanced, as usual, covered by entrenchments. Skirmishing continued until the 9th. Our infantry and artillery were brought to the southeast side of the river that night, because two Federal corps had crossed it above Powers' Ferry on the 8th and entrenched. Lieutenant-General Sherman took command of the corps on the 7th.

The character of Peachtree Creek, and the numerous fords in the Chattahoochee above its mouth, prevented my attempting to defend that part of the river. The broad and muddy channel of the creek would have separated the two parts of the Army. If and the river below its mouth were, therefore, taken as our line. A position on the high ground south of the creek was selected for the Army from which to attack the enemy while crossing. The engineer officers, with a large force of negroes, were set to work to strengthen the fortifications of Atlanta, and to mount on them seven heavy rifles borrowed from Major-General Maury.

The Chief Engineer was instructed to devote his attention—first, to the works between the Decatur and Marietta roads, to put them in such condition that they might be held by the State troops, so that the Army might attack the enemy in flank when he approached the town—this in the event that we should be unsuccessful in attacking the Federal Army in its passage of the Peachtree Creek.

After the armies were separated by the Chattahoochee, skirmishing became less severe. On the 14th, a division of Federal cavalry crossed the river by Moore's Bridge, near Newnam, but was driven back by Armstrong's brigade, sent by Brigadier-General Jackson to meet it.

On the 15th, Governor Brown informed me, orally, that he hoped to reinforce the Army before the end of the month with near ten thousand state troops.

On the 17th, the main body of the Federal Army crossed the Chattahoochee between Roswell and Powers' Ferry. At 10 o'clock P. M., while I was giving Lieutenant-General Freeman, Chief Engineer, instructions in regard to the work of the next day on the fortifications of Atlanta, a telegram was received from General Cooper informing me, by direction of the Secretary of War, that, as I had failed to arrest the advance of the enemy to the vicinity of Atlanta, and expressed no confidence that I could defeat or repel him, I was relieved from the command of the Army and Department of Tennessee, which would be immediately turned over to General Hood. This was done at once. On the morning of the 18th, the enemy was reported to be advancing, and, at General Hood's request, I continued to give orders until afternoon, placing the troops on the position selected near Peachtree Creek.

In transferring the command to General Hood, I explained my plans to him—first, to attack the Federal Army while crossing Peachtree Creek. If successful, great results might be expected, for the enemy would have both the creek and the river to intercept his retreat. Second, if unsuccessful, to keep back the enemy by entrenching, to give time for the assembling of State troops promised by Governor Brown; to garrison Atlanta with those troops, and when the Federal Army approached the town, attack it on the most exposed flank with all the Confederate troops.

These troops, who had been for seventy-four days in the immediate presence of the enemy, laboring and fighting daily, enduring toil, exposure, and danger with equal cheerfulness, more confident and high-spirited than when the Union Army presented itself near Dalton, were then inferior to none who ever served the Confederacy.

Under the excellent administration of Brigadier-General Mackall, Chief of Staff, the troops were well equipped and abundantly supplied. The draught animals of the artillery and quartermaster's department were in better condition on the 18th of July than on the 5th of May. We lost no material in the retreat, except the four field pieces mentioned in the accompanying report of General Hood.

I commenced the campaign with General Bragg's Army of Missionary Ridge—with one brigade added—Mercer's—and two taken away—Baldwin's and Quarles's. That opposed to us was Grant's Army of Missionary Ridge, then estimated at 80,000 by our principal officers, increased as I have stated by two corps, a division, and several thousand recruits—in all, at least 80,000 men. The cavalry of that Army was estimated by Major-General Wheeler at 15,000.

The reinforcements which joined our Army amounted to fifteen thousand infantry and artillery, and four thousand cavalry. Our scouts reported much greater numbers joining the United States Army—garrison and bridge guards from Tennessee and Kentucky relieved by "one hundred days men," and the Seventeenth corps, with two thousand cavalry.

The loss of our infantry and artillery from the 5th of May had been about 10,000 killed and wounded, and 4,700 from all other causes, mainly slight sicknesses produced by heavy cold rains which prevailed in the latter half of June. These and the slightly wounded were beginning to rejoin their regiments. For want of reports, I am unable to give the loss or the services of the cavalry, which was less under my eye than the rest of the Army. The effective strength was increased by about two thousand during the campaign.

The effective force transferred to General Hood was about 41,000 infantry, artillery, and 10,000 cavalry.

According to the opinions of our most experienced officers, daily reports of prisoners, and statements of Northern papers, the enemy's loss in action could not have been less than five times as great as ours. In the cases in which we had the means of estimating it, it ranged from seven to one to ninety one to one compared with ours, and averaged thirteen to one. The Union prisoners concurred in saying that their heaviest loss occurred in the daily attacks made in line of battle upon our skirmishers in their rifle pits. Whether they succeeded in dislodging our skirmishers or not, their loss was heavy and ours almost nothing.

At Dalton, the great numerical superiority of the enemy made the chance of battle much against us, and even if beaten, they had a safe refuge behind the fortified pass of Ringgold and in the fortress of Chattanooga. Our refuge, in case of defeat, was in Atlanta, 100 miles off, with three rivers intervening. Therefore, victory for us could have been decisive, while defeat would have been utterly disastrous. Between Dalton and the Chattahoochee we could have given battle only by attacking the enemy entrenched, or so near entrenchments that the only result of success to us would have been his falling back into them, while defeat would have been our ruin.

In the course pursued, our troops, always fighting under cover, had very trifling losses compared with those they inflicted, so that the enemy's numerical superiority was reduced daily and rapidly, and we could reasonably have expected to cope with the Union Army on equal ground by the time the Chattahoochee was passed. Defeat on this side of the river would have been a disaster. We, if beaten, had a place of refuge in Atlanta too strong to be assaulted, and too extensive to be invested. I had hoped also that, by the breaking of the railroad in its rear, the Union Army might be compelled to attack us in a position of our own choosing, or to a retreat, easily converted into a rout.

After we crossed the Etowah, five detachments of cavalry were successively sent, with instructions to destroy as much as they could of the railroad between Dalton and Etowah. All failed because too weak. We could never spare a sufficient body of cavalry for this service, as its assistance was absolutely necessary in the defence of every position we occupied. Captain Harvey, an officer of great courage and sagacity, was detached on this service, with one hundred men, on the 11th of June, and remained for several weeks near the railroad, frequently interrupting, although not strong enough to prevent its use. Early in the campaign, the statements of the strength of the cavalry in the Department of Mississippi and East Louisiana, given me by Lieutenant-General Polk, just from the command of that department, and my telegraphic correspondence with his successor, Lieutenant-General S. D. Lee, gave me reason to hope that a competent force could be sent from Mississippi and Alabama to prevent the use of the railroad by the United States Army. I therefore suggested it to the President directly, on the 13th June and 16th July, and through General Bragg on the 10th, 12th, 13th, 16th, and 20th of June; and also to Lieutenant-General Lee on the 10th May, and 31st, 11th, and 16th June. I did so in the belief that this cavalry would serve the Confederacy better by causing the defeat of Major-General Sherman's Army than by repelling a raid in Mississippi.

Besides the causes of my removal, alleged in the telegram announcing it, various other accusations have been made against me—some published in newspapers in such a manner as to appear to have official authority, and others circulated orally in Georgia and Alabama, and imputed to General Bragg.

The principal are, that I persistently disregarded the instructions of the President, that I would not fight the enemy, that I refused to defend Atlanta, that I refused to communicate with General Bragg in relation to the operations of the Army, that I disregarded his entreaties to change my course and attack the enemy, and gross exaggerations of the losses of the Army.

I had not the advantage of receiving the President's instructions in relation to the manner of conducting the campaign. But, as the conduct of my predecessor, in retreating before odds less than those confronting me, has apparently been approved, and as General Lee, in keeping on the defensive and retreating towards Grant's objective point, under circumstances like mine, was adding to his great fame, both in the estimation of the Administration and people, I supposed that my course would not be censured. I believed then, as I do now, that it was the only one at my command which promised success.

I think that the foregoing narrative shows that the Army of Tennessee did fight, and with at least as much effect as I have ever done before. The proofs that I intended to hold Atlanta are the fact that under my orders the work of strengthening its defence was going on vigorously, the communication on the subject made by me to General Hood, and

the fact that my family was in the town. That the public workshops were removed and no large supplies deposited in the town, as alleged by General Bragg, were measures of common prudence, and no more indicated the intention to abandon the place, than the sending the wagons of an army to the rear, on a day of battle, proves a foregone determination to abandon the field.

While General Bragg was at Atlanta, about the middle of July, we had no other conversation concerning the Army than such as I introduced. He asked me no questions regarding its operations, past or future, made no comments upon them, nor suggestions, and had not the slightest reason to suppose that Atlanta would not be defended. He told me that the object of his journey was to consult with Lieutenant-General Lee and communicate with General E. K. Smith in relation to reinforcements for me. He talked much more of affairs in Virginia than in Georgia, asserting, what I believed, that Sherman's Army outnumbered Grant's, and impressed me with the belief that his visits to me were unofficial.

A copy of a brief report by General Hood accompanies this.

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. E. JOHNSTON, General.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The Editor of this JOURNAL will always be glad to receive from officers in the two services, correspondence and general communications of a character suited to its columns. It is necessary that the name of the writer should, in all cases, accompany his communications, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Officers are especially requested to give us early notification of all personal matters of general interest; of the movements of vessels of casualties among officers; and military and naval events.

The Editor will, at all times, be pleased to respond, in these columns, to enquiries in regard to tactical and other matters.

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BOUND VOLUMES OF THE JOURNAL.

THE PUBLISHER OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL has hitherto been unable to meet the large and unexpected demand for the first bound volume of the paper. To supply this demand it became necessary to stereotype the greater part of the numbers for 1863 and '64. This caused much vexatious delay in responding to orders for the bound volumes. Now, however, the work of stereotyping has been completed and a full supply of the first volume, handsomely bound in cloth, has been obtained. The price of this volume bound in cloth is \$7 50; in half morocco \$10. Gentlemen in the Army, who wish the volume sent to them by express, should enclose the amount of the express charges, which average about \$1 00, as these are required by the companies to be paid in advance.

U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1865.

SHERMAN'S LAST CAMPAIGN.

LIKE that good knight in the fairy tale, before the very blast of whose enchanted trumpet battlements trembled and impervious walls lay flat, SHERMAN, Capturer of Cities, marches through the Confederacy, from East to West. His latest and most marvellous campaign is already crowned with triple victory at Branchville, Columbia, and Charleston itself. That nursery of the Rebellion, where its infant arms were taught to brandish in rage then impotent, against the Union, is ours to-day, and the starry flag floats over the dishonored parapet of Sumter. But, with the impulse of a great mind, SHERMAN does not pause to enter in triumphal procession the city which, after three terrible years of siege, at length succumbs. Although, next after Richmond, Charleston was the strategic point whose fall was destined to carry with it a greater weight of disaster, physical and moral, than any other in the broad domains of the Rebellion, not only in our own eyes, but in those of the South and in the appreciation of the world, SHERMAN disdains that personal triumph which his entry therein would ensure him. He carries his legions onward to new triumphs, and so presses his victory that the country may enjoy to the last fragment its substantial fruits. SHERMAN makes American history faster than pens can record it.

The people are justified in their discharges of cannon, in their bonfires and illuminations, in their showing of colors from a hundred thousand masts, over these great victories. In some respects, the conquests of SHERMAN in the Carolina campaign resemble those of his Georgia campaign, while its strategy and its manoeuvres are similar. Branchville was a railroad centre hardly less important than Atlanta, and, like the latter, fell before a masterly vault upon its lines of supply. The capture of Columbia, the capital of the most defiant State of Rebellion, was in every respect, as weighty as that of its sister capital, Milledgeville. Charleston fell with

a shock as great as Savannah, with a greater loss in guns and materials, with stronger forts in its harbor, with the surrender of advantages as an open port long since wrested from Savannah, and with a moral effect unequalled by any blow yet struck at Rebellion. If Savannah was SHERMAN'S Christmas gift to the Nation, Charleston narrowly escaped being his Valentine.

A month only has gone by since SHERMAN'S legions marched from Savannah. And yet at this moment they have accomplished the enormous distance of more than 250 miles, straight through the centre of the Confederacy. How has this feat been executed? It owes nothing to the condition of the country traversed. That has been most impracticable for marching, most hostile to manoeuvre. Its early stages were a continuous course of swamps and morasses. SLOCUM'S left wing, along the banks of the Savannah, and HOWARD'S right on those of the Salkehatchie, waded for many a mile knee deep through fen and marsh, toiling night and day, corduroying and grading roads, extricating trains and ordnance from the mire, felling forests, and fording streams. The country is everywhere defensible. Besides its swamps, spanned only by narrow causeways, it is intersected with broad rivers, formed by the confluence of myriad smaller branches, apt for the detention of columns intending to pass them.

It has not been the want of men, even, which has prevented the enemy from opposing SHERMAN. He long ago furnished us with the figures which were to cipher the Northern general into annihilation. Nor were all his troops mere men in buckram. Within possible call were the garrisons of Charleston, Macon, Augusta and Branchville. BEAUREGARD, HARDEE, D. H. HILL and G. W. SMITH had forces not contemptible in their command. HARDEE, for example, abandoned Savannah, as it was reported, with 16,000 troops. These were distributed in the regions of Charleston and Branchville. He abandoned Charleston probably with 14,000 men. Besides the infantry, South Carolina was full of cavalry. HAMPTON had two divisions, WHEELER one, and McLaws and others, brigades. From the West, two full corps of HOOD were moving rapidly to head off SHERMAN, as he commenced his adventurous journey northward, and from the East, LEE'S veterans poured down from their Richmond entrenchments, threatening him from that quarter.

So respectable a force, in so defensible a country, opposing an enemy already tired by a weary march of 150 or 200 miles, far away from any base, and without possible direct support for miles from either GRANT or SCHOFIELD, might surely hope to accomplish something. That it accomplished nothing is due to the genius of SHERMAN. His plan, framed at Savannah, threatened so many points, before any of his movements were announced, that the enemy dared not concentrate his scattered troops. The dazzling rapidity of SHERMAN'S march, after the movement began, made subsequent concentration against him impossible. Just before Branchville was taken, the enemy confessed that whether that point or Augusta, or Columbia, or Charleston would be the main point of attack, it was difficult to divine. To the plan of manoeuvre, which lay clear in SHERMAN'S mind before a brigade was moved, and to the wonderful rapidity and soldierly skill with which he executed it, we must trace our triple victory in South Carolina. His feint on Augusta not only cut off D. H. HILL, and all Governor BROWN'S Georgia levies, but it held back, as well, BEAUREGARD'S hopes for reinforcements from HOOD. The simultaneous movements on Branchville and Charleston kept apart the several columns of BEAUREGARD and HARDEE. Nor was this all. SHERMAN has actually not only outmarched his opponents, but, by tearing up the Augusta and Charleston Railroad, he has left all the Georgia forces hopelessly in his rear; and these, which alone could have defeated him, are as useless to BEAUREGARD now as the troops of PRICE or MAGRUDER.

SHERMAN'S march has not been so rapid as to fail of being measured and deliberate; not so brilliant as to neglect to gather solid fruits. More than 100 miles of important railroad have been absolutely destroyed, and from LEE'S main Army its Western troops and Western supplies of food and forage are cut off. These results have been accomplished as coolly and effectually as if there were no enemy to oppose. Our great victories, too, have been almost bloodless, and

therefore the more joyous and the more memorable. Branchville fell by manoeuvre, not by the costly price of heroic troops. The turning of Branchville was the signal for the evacuation of Charleston, and its capture was the capture of Charleston. It was as if SHERMAN, 62 miles distant from HARDEE, had sent him a telegraphic message to vacate the premises; and the notice was obeyed without question.

Ordinarily, one would have supposed that the streams which crossed SHERMAN'S path at every step would have been successfully contested. But he appears to have passed them without a day's delay at any one. Of such vital importance was time to both parties—to the one, that he might make his combinations and concentrations; to the other, that he might break them—that no sacrifice would have seemed too great on the enemy's part to ensure delay. But, at the very first show of resistance at a river crossing, our advance, not waiting for support, would dash into it, waist-deep, with loud cheers, while the rest of the column hurried to flank the position above and below, and invariably in a few hours the enemy was in hot retreat.

Indeed, the enthusiasm of our troops, with SHERMAN as a leader, has known no bounds. They have felt themselves invincible, and have laughed at obstacles. That Army feels to-day it will march into Richmond. 60,000 or 70,000 troops is a large force for such operations, but larger ones have miserably failed. It is large enough, however, when directed by genius and inspired by enthusiasm. On the other hand, the enemy has fled from SHERMAN'S path as from that of a pestilence. His troops feel that there is little use in opposing our columns, and go as quickly as possible to the rear. The unprejudiced topographer, speculating upon the probable location of that mysterious region, "the last ditch," would hitherto have assigned it to South Carolina. But the "great flanker" has, in fact, flanked that famous ditch, and it has been evacuated through fear of enfilading. Day after day, the theatrical bills of the Confederacy announce "one more and positively the very last ditch;" and still the comedy is played. Branchville, Columbia and Charleston fell, but we see no Derry, no Saragossa, no Puebla, in their defence. Lame and impotent conclusion indeed from such bravado of prologue! A few days more and the chance of becoming the sepulchre of the Confederacy will be taken from South Carolina.

It was amusing to find, before SHERMAN had reached Columbia, the Raleigh paper calling out in alarm, "SHERMAN is coming to Raleigh!" He was then two hundred miles distant. But, in truth, the enemy has learned from SHERMAN'S rapid marching to snuff the battle afar off, and to avoid it accordingly. His main anxiety seems to be, like WEMMICK'S, to reduce his wealth to "portable property" and to remove it. The South Carolina campaign illustrates thoroughly the vast importance which we attached to the future moral effect of the Georgia campaign. It is this feeling of the uselessness of contending, this disposition now besetting him to concentrate "at some point farther back," which is ruinous to the enemy's fortunes. That he will yet deliver a series of bloody and decisive battles, we cannot doubt. North Carolina will witness, probably, fields like those which have made Virginia, Georgia, and Tennessee forever historic. But the campaign in South Carolina seems to be nearly over. SHERMAN draws near its borders, and he does so with the pleasant consciousness that his march across it, from corner to corner, has been an unbroken triumph.

THE English criticisms on the 15-inch gun, based on the performance of the Monitor *Manhattan*—the only iron-clad which carried ordnance of this calibre of those which engaged the Confederate ram *Tennessee*, in the battle in Mobile Bay—appear to have escaped the careful attention they deserve. It may be safely said, that nothing has occurred since the advent of this heavy gun which has done so much to injure the reputation abroad of the power of our iron-clads as the failure of this impregnable vessel, equipped as she was with our most powerful guns, to promptly demolish the Rebel ram. It may also be added that, from the data in the official accounts of the action which have been published, the English criticisms certainly appear to be just. It is well to look facts in the face as they develop themselves, however unpleasant they may be. It is only by this course that we

can hope to make any advance. It is well that we should know the truth, in order to guard against future National disasters. The failure of this, our "iron-clad gun," to inflict fatal damage to the ram, whatever may have been the cause, is certainly humiliating. We hope, however, that the Navy Department has in its possession facts involved in this case which will show that the reputation of this, our heaviest gun, has not deservedly been injured by the part sustained in that memorable naval battle. The Department must have statements of the range and weight of the 15-inch shot which struck the *Tennessee*, as well as the charge of powder which propelled it, and the angle at which it struck. By publishing these facts, the subject is at once divested of all mystery. Such a course will at once put a stop to all cavil, and the reputation of the 15-inch gun will be either established or demolished. It is clear that either the one or other conclusion should be arrived at as soon as possible. If we really have a gun capable of penetrating the heaviest foreign iron-clads, let the fact be proved: if, on the contrary, we have not such an indispensable piece of ordnance, let us arouse from the slumber into which we have been lulled by the narcotic influence of target experiments against Messrs. PETIN & GAUDER's six-inch French plate, and the panegyric of the Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance on the power of this gun, and endeavor to produce one which will meet the conditions. But we firmly believe that this beautiful piece will, by the course above indicated, have its former reputation again thoroughly established. The prompt capture of the *Atlanta*, a vessel in some respects superior to the *Tennessee*, by the 15-inch of the Monitor *Weehawken*, Captain RODGERS, with the low charge of 35 lbs., encourages us to hope for the best. But, by all means, let us have the facts in the case of the *Tennessee* and the 15 inch gun.

THE PROSPECT.

IN this hour of triumph, our people may well review, with feelings of gratified national pride, the magnificent success which our Army and Navy have achieved within the last few months—the triumphant march of SHERMAN from Atlanta to Savannah; his even more brilliant progress from Savannah through South Carolina; the fall of Charleston, that famous birth-place and cradle of secession; the capture of Forts Fisher and Anderson, leading, probably, before our readers see this sheet, to the evacuation of Wilmington, and to the abandonment of the whole Atlantic seaboard by the enemy, and his relinquishment of the vast resources he has hitherto drawn from foreign countries. But it is more imperative upon us in this crisis of our fortunes to try and form a calm and dispassionate judgment upon our real military position, its prospects of success, its chances of failure; to discern from what point results may be expected great enough to ensure us union and peace by the triumphant march of our Armies, and by the overthrow of that military power which recent acquaintance with the interior of the States in rebellion shows to be the only obstacle to a happy and triumphant issue of the war. And we must inquire, as well, where temporary disasters may be looked for, and how far they can jeopard and influence the ultimate triumph of our arms.

The contending forces upon the field of operations on the plains east of the Alleghenies, are the Army of LEE, with the scattered commands of BRAGG and HOKE, lately at Wilmington, HARDEE from Charleston, BEAUREGARD in front of SHERMAN, HOOD striving to get into the Eastern Zone, and HILL cut off at Augusta; and on our side, GRANT facing LEE at Richmond, SCHOFIELD in North Carolina, left by the evacuation of Wilmington free either to march 20,000 men to SHERMAN's reinforcement, or to join GRANT by water with all but the small force necessary for garrisoning Wilmington; finally, SHERMAN, whose victorious columns are pressing their relentless way direct to victory—

"Straight forward goes the lightning,
Straight forward goes the cannon-ball's fearful path,
Swift, by directest course, it hurtles on,
Shattering, it makes its way that it may shatter."

The destruction of the armed force of the Confederacy being now the great specific object of the combinations of our generals, it necessarily involves the forcing of its main Army into a central position, from

which escape, in case of defeat, is impossible. The direction of SHERMAN's march promises to secure this specific object. At the same time, it is, of course, desirable for him to cut off from the enemy's main force as many as possible of the small detachments which he has left in garrison at different points. His advance upon Branchville cut off HILL and HOOD. His movement upon Kingsville, before threatening Columbia, forced HARDEE and BEAUREGARD upon diverging lines of retreat; and, if our cavalry were fortunate enough to strike Florence, or SCHOFIELD to seize Wilmington before HARDEE's arrival at these places, the latter general will be thrown entirely out of the immediate sphere of operations. These masterly combinations are inestimably efficient in preventing accessions to LEE's forces.

The limited resources of the South, and the combination of its military forces under LEE as general-in-chief—a change of organization which must of necessity lead to a union of the outlying forces of the Confederacy in the execution of some one well conceived scheme—compel LEE to the same concentration which our combinations are forcing upon him.

It is, of course, impossible for us to entirely surround LEE with Armies, each equal to his own force, and Armies of less strength might, by an active and skillful opponent, be attacked and destroyed in detail. Hence, our concentration against LEE can consist of only two Armies, that of GRANT and that of SHERMAN. The forces of SCHOFIELD will necessarily join one or the other of these as soon as relieved from their immediate duty by the fall of Wilmington. Which Army SCHOFIELD will join will depend upon the relative force of our two main columns, counting, of course, GRANT's entrenchments and defensive attitude as so much force on his side. We incline to believe that he will join SHERMAN, who is most exposed to the assaults of LEE, and to whom defeat, from his exposed position, would be the more disastrous.

Concentrated between our columns, with forces probably equal to the stronger, LEE would occupy much the position of NAPOLEON in his celebrated campaign of 1814. In that, interposing between the columns of the Allies advancing upon Paris, striking powerful blows which his genius alone could conceive, he snatched victory from almost every encounter—from Champ-Aubert, Chateau-Thierry, and Montmirail, to Nanges and Montereau. But he was doomed to fall before the combinations of the enemy, their superiority in numbers, the impossibility of his obtaining reinforcements to supply the drain of battle, and the want of that levy of 50,000 men which he had hoped his victories would enable him to rally to a standard dear to France, for the victories that it symbolized and the glory that haloed round it. Men for his armies it was no longer in his power to obtain; for France was tired of slaughter, and saw at last the unholy of the cause she had fought for, stripped as it was of the false brilliancy it once possessed. With such obstacles, the magnificent combinations and the brilliant genius of NAPOLEON were useless.

This war has shown that armies of 60,000 men, though frequently defeated, cannot be destroyed in a single battle. Antietam, Chancellorsville, Chickamauga, Gettysburgh, all illustrate this fact. The material of which our Armies on both sides is composed, their long experience of war, the great advantages which the defensive always possesses, render a decisive victory over either GRANT or SHERMAN, under any circumstances whatever, impossible for LEE. But an indecisive one would be a defeat. A battle prolonged for many days with either of these commanders would absolutely incapacitate LEE from confronting the other. How can he replace troops lost in battle? He has no territory from which to draw troops or arms, except that which has already been exhausted by the most violent combats of this war. He cannot arm and drill his negroes in time; and time is everything; for SHERMAN never halts while anything is to be achieved.

Whether therefore LEE, recalling HOKE, BEAUREGARD, and, if possible, HARDEE, by rail to Richmond, endeavors to overwhelm GRANT that he may afterwards fall upon SHERMAN; or, leaving a small garrison and the hopeless mud to oppose GRANT, concentrates on the borders of North Carolina to attack SHERMAN before SCHOFIELD joins him; whether in either of these cases he meets with a temporary success or with the defeats which a just confidence in our soldiers, in GRANT's tenacity and SHERMAN's

genius causes us to anticipate, the ultimate success of the combinations of the present campaign can, without the development of new resources on the part of the South, which neither they nor us appear to anticipate, be no longer a matter of reasonable doubt.

THE popular opinion upon the relative power of the guns in use in our Army and Navy and those of foreign countries is, of course, very various. Every inventor has his large circle of friends, and his Member of Congress, who not only feel bound to believe that his gun is better than any other gun, but who defend it so vigorously as to make many converts to their own opinion. It happens, therefore, that whatever may be the merits of the guns adopted by our ordnance department, the whole army of inventors and their friends are necessarily bent on decrying it.

Many others, who know the world-wide reputation of WHITWORTH as a mechanic, the great amount of labor, skill and money expended by the English Government in bringing the Armstrong gun to perfection, the reputation which BLAKELY, PALISSER, THOMAS, SCOTT and others, in competition with these celebrated makers, have obtained abroad, can hardly realize that the superiority claimed for our own artillery is as clear and unmistakable as its advocates believe. The subjoined letter from Mr. BLAKELY, formerly an officer in the British Royal Artillery, and perhaps the most persevering and most scientific, as he was undoubtedly one of the very first in the field of modern gun makers, will do more to convince our readers than the numerous facts and arguments we have so often laid before them:

To the Editor of the London Post:

Now that Fort Fisher has fallen, in spite of the heroic defence of General WHITING, Colonel LAMB, and the rest of its garrison, there can be no discretion in my giving you some information about its armament.

The fact most instructive to us is, that the fort contained not one gun powerful enough to sink an iron-clad ship. A very late letter mentions as the most effective gun in the place an eight-inch five-ton cannon, rifled on the plan of Commander SCOTT, of the English Navy, and firing one hundred and thirty pound shells. Of the rest, about half were seven-inch built-up rifles; half were ten-inch smooth-bored cast-iron guns.

Most of these guns were more powerful than any gun mounted on any fort in England, or on any English ship (except one, which has a few of the valuable nine-inch one-hundred-pounders ordered by the DUKE OF SORRENT), yet they failed to injure the Federal fleet. It follows that that fleet could attack Portsmouth or Plymouth with more impunity than Fort Fisher, so far as artillery fire is concerned. I am, sir, your obedient servant,

T. A. BLAKELY.

The above letter, taken in connection with the subjoined paragraph from the London Times on sea-going Monitors, shows that, whatever may have been the general tone of the utterances of foreign papers as regards our military and naval resources, they are at last becoming conscious of the fact that not only have we an Army, and generals commanding it, who would be formidable to any European power, but that we have a Navy composed of vessels to them impregnable, armed with guns to which the resisting power of their best iron-clads would be but little greater than that of wooden vessels—manned by seamen and commanded by admirals who do not know defeat. The Times says:

In the attack on Fort Fisher, turret ships were for the first time brought into action in bombarding a fort under such conditions of weather, number, and efficiency as to make the narrative of their use worthy of the most careful study. The special report on this subject which Admiral PORTER has addressed to the Secretary of the Navy must receive the most serious attention from all interested in the practice of naval attack and defence. The most important fact brought out by the last American experience is, without doubt, the possibility of making turret ships which shall be sea-going. The *Monadnock* has proved this; A well-built iron clad ought to be able to beat a turret ship in sailing, whatever may be her deficiencies in other respects. But if a turret ship be proved to be sea-going, she must, under ordinary circumstances, and, setting speed aside, be superior to a mere iron-clad. A turret ship is, in fact, a movable fort, capable of mounting any weight of guns.

GENERAL JOHNSTON's report of his famous campaign from Chattanooga to Atlanta is published elsewhere entire in our columns. It is written in measured, dignified and interesting style, and will go down to history in company with SHERMAN's still more admirable report as a candid and soldierly description of one of the very finest campaigns of the American Rebellion. The contrast of this style of report with the bombastic efforts of some less dignified soldiers we have often alluded to. As full tribute is paid by SHERMAN to the ability of his famous but unsuccessful opponent, so JOHNSTON evidently is well impressed by the genius of SHERMAN.

THE JOURNAL publishes this week a long list of confirmations of executive appointments and promotions in the Regular and Volunteer land forces. The list is not yet complete, though it contains all the names given for publication up to the day of going to press. Its continuance and completion may be expected in the next and ensuing issues.

ARMY GAZETTE.

CONFIRMATIONS BY THE SENATE.

IN THE VOLUNTEER FORCE.

TO BE MAJOR-GENERAL.

Brigadier-General Robert O. Tyler.

TO BE MAJOR-GENERALS BY BREVE.

Brigadier-General John B. Sanborn.
Brigadier-General Nathan Kimball.
Brigadier-General Thomas H. Ruger.
Brigadier-General John McArthur.
Brigadier-General Renner Garrard.

TO BE BRIGADIER-GENERALS.

Colonel S. H. Roberts, 139th New York Volunteers.
Colonel Wager Swayne, 43d Ohio Volunteers.
Colonel Nathan A. M. Dudley, 30th Massachusetts Veteran Volunteers.

TO BE BRIGADIER-GENERALS BY BREVE.

Colonel Stephen Thomas, 8th Vermont Volunteers, vice Haswell, resigned, from February 1, 1865.
Colonel Minor T. Thomas, 8th Minnesota Volunteers, from February 10, 1865.
Colonel Thomas T. Harrison, 8th Indiana Cavalry.
Colonel S. B. Brown, 11th Michigan Cavalry.
Colonel W. F. Lynch, 50th Illinois.
Colonel John M. Stiles, 63d Indiana.
Colonel Thomas J. Henderson, 112th Illinois.
Colonel Horace B. Sargent, late of 1st Massachusetts Cavalry.
Colonel Thomas W. Humphrey, 9th Illinois.
Colonel James W. Milligan, late of 23d Illinois.
Colonel Delevan Bates, 13th United States, colored.
Colonel Charles S. Russell, 28th United States, colored.
Colonel B. C. Christ, 15th Pennsylvania.
Colonel Richard Coulter, 11th Pennsylvania Veterans.
Colonel Charles S. Wainwright, 1st New York Artillery.
Colonel James A. Beaver, 148th Pennsylvania.
Colonel J. K. Siegfried, 28th Pennsylvania.
Colonel Irvin Grez, 16th Pennsylvania Cavalry.
Colonel J. W. Hoffman, 58th Pennsylvania.
Colonel William Humphrey, 21 Michigan.
Colonel Charles H. Smith, 1st Maine Cavalry.
Colonel Henry L. Abbot, 1st Connecticut Heavy Artillery.
Colonel John C. Tidball, 4th New York Heavy Artillery.
Colonel Fred. Winthrop, 5th New York.
Colonel G. A. Steadman, 11th Connecticut.
Colonel Silas Colgrave, 27th Indiana.
Colonel John I. Wilder, 17th Indiana.
Colonel Ben. F. Scriber, 38th Indiana.
Colonel George N. Macy, 20th Massachusetts.
Colonel Thomas O. Devin, 6th New York Cavalry.
Colonel Charles Wheelock, 97th New York.
Colonel A. W. Dennison, 8th Maryland.
Colonel George L. Beal, 29th Maine.
Colonel Alexander S. Devin, late of 107th New York.
Colonel Hiram L. Brown, 147th Pennsylvania.
Colonel Ray Stone, 149th Pennsylvania.
Colonel William S. Tilton, 22d Massachusetts.
Colonel Green B. Raum, 6th Illinois.
Colonel Charles G. Loring.
Colonel William Cumming.
Colonel James L. Van Buren.

TO BE MAJORS BY BREVE.

Captain D. H. Kent, 4th Delaware Volunteers, from July 6, 1864.
Captain Harlan Ganss, 4th Delaware Volunteers, from July 6, 1864.
Captain George Lockley, 1st Michigan Veteran Volunteers, from July 6, 1864.
Captain A. H. Walters, 116th Pennsylvania Volunteers, from July 6, 1864.
Captain W. G. Morrill, 20th Maine Volunteers, from July 6, 1864.
Captain Nathan Church, 26th Michigan Volunteers, from July 6, 1864.
Captain George H. Weir, Commissary of Subsistence United States Volunteers, from July 6, 1864.
Captain Joseph Ashbrook, 118th Pennsylvania Volunteers, from July 6, 1864.
Captain Walter S. Davis, United States Volunteers, from July 6, 1864.
Captain James B. Smith, 36th Massachusetts Volunteers, from July 6, 1864.
Captain George A. Hicks, Assistant Adjutant-General United States Volunteers, from July 30, 1864.
Captain George Shorkley, 51st Pennsylvania Volunteers, from July 30, 1864.
Captain Peleg E. Peckham, 7th Rhode Island Volunteers, from July 30, 1864.
Captain James H. Hart, 1st New Jersey Cavalry, from August 1, 1864.
Captain William Jay, Additional Aide-de-Camp, from August 1, 1864.
Captain William H. Paine, Additional Aide-de-Camp, from August 1, 1864.
Captain H. C. Weir, Assistant Adjutant-General United States Volunteers, from August 1, 1864.
Captain Orrin E. Hine, 50th New York Veteran Volunteer Engineers, from August 1, 1864.
Captain James J. McDonald, 50th New York Veteran Engineers, from August 1, 1864.
Captain John B. Cox, Commissary Subsistence United States Volunteers, from August 1, 1864.
Captain John N. Craig, Assistant Adjutant-General United States Volunteers, from August 1, 1864.
Captain H. H. Bingham, 140th Pennsylvania Volunteers, from August 1, 1864.
Captain Charles A. Phillips, 5th Massachusetts Battery, from August 1, 1864.
Captain William W. Folwell, 50th New York Volunteer Engineers, from August 1, 1864.
Captain Charles E. Minck, 1st New York Artillery, from August 1, 1864.
Captain John Bigelow, 9th Massachusetts Battery, from August 1, 1864.
Captain W. A. Harn, 3d New York Independent Battery, from August 1, 1864.
Captain Addison G. Mason, Aide-de-Camp, from August 1, 1864.
Captain George Meade, Aide-de-Camp, from August 1, 1864.
Captain Charles E. Pense, Assistant Adjutant-General United States Volunteers, from August 1, 1864.
Captain Martin Van Brocklin, 50th New York Volunteer Engineers, from August 1, 1864.
Captain Frederick Rosenkrantz, Assistant Adjutant-General United States Volunteers, from August 1, 1864.
Captain George Breck, 1st New York Artillery, from August 1, 1864.
Captain D. B. Dally, 2d Wisconsin, Volunteers, from August 1, 1864.
Captain F. H. Parke, 4th Pennsylvania Cavalry, from August 16, 1864.
Captain Patrick Hart, 15th New York Independent Battery, from August 18, 1864.
Brevet Captain B. J. Tayman, United States Volunteers, from August 18, 1864.
Captain E. T. Raymond, 39th Massachusetts Volunteers, from August 19, 1864.
Captain J. B. Fitch, 20th Maine Volunteers, from September 30, 1864.
Captain A. H. Merritt, of the 1st Michigan Veteran Volunteers, from September 30, 1864.
Captain C. W. Salter, of the 16th Michigan Veteran Volunteers, from September 30, 1864.
Captain James B. Wilson, of the 118th Pennsylvania Volunteers, from September 30, 1864.
Captain L. S. Bent, of the 18th Massachusetts Volunteers, from September 30, 1864.
Captain George Monteth, Assistant Adjutant-General United States Volunteers, September 30, 1864.
Captain Irving M. Belcher, of the 16th Michigan Veteran Volunteers, from September 30, 1864.
Captain C. B. Van Valer, of the 1st Michigan Veteran Volunteers, from September 30, 1864.
Captain Thomas E. Carter, of the 157th Pennsylvania Volunteers, from October 1, 1864.
Captain Nevin B. Kinzey, 190th Pennsylvania Volunteers, from October 1, 1864.
Captain John F. Casner, 91st Pennsylvania Volunteers, from October 27, 1864.
Captain Jerry Brown, 148th Pennsylvania Volunteers, from October 27, 1864.
Captain A. H. Embler, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General United States Volunteers, from October 27, 1864.
Captain A. W. Clark, 20th Maine Volunteers, from October 28, 1864.
Captain J. C. Farwell, 1st Minnesota Volunteers, from October 28, 1864.
Captain F. R. Munther, Aide-de-Camp, from November 29, 1864.
Captain Jacob Roemer, of the 34th New York Independent Battery, from December 2, 1864.
Captain D. L. Smith, Commissary of Subsistence United States Volunteers, from December 2, 1864.
Captain D. A. Fell, Additional Aide-de-Camp, from December 2, 1864.
Captain Robert A. Hutchins, Assistant Adjutant-General United States Volunteers, from December 2, 1864.
Captain Silas J. Martin, of the 148th Pennsylvania Volunteers, from December 2, 1864.
Captain John D. Bertolette, Assistant Adjutant-General United States Volunteers, from December 2, 1864.
Captain J. Henry Sloper, of the 10th Massachusetts Battery, from December 2, 1864.
Captain G. H. McKibbin, Assistant Adjutant-General United States Volunteers, from December 2, 1864.
Captain Samuel Wright, Assistant Adjutant-General United States Volunteers, from December 2, 1864.
Captain Isaac B. Parker, Aide-de-Camp, from December 2, 1864.
Captain W. D. W. Miller, Aide-de-Camp, from December 2, 1864.
Captain Christian Warner, 3d New Jersey Battery, from December 2, 1864.
Captain George H. Marloch, 1st Michigan Sharpshooters, from December 2, 1864.
Captain W. P. Wilson, 148th Pennsylvania Volunteers, from December 2, 1864.
Captain Charles S. McEntee, Assistant Quartermaster United States Volunteers, from December 2, 1864.
Captain Frederick Brown, 1st Rhode Island Light Artillery, from December 2, 1864.
Captain William Driver, Assistant Adjutant-General United States Volunteers, from December 2, 1864.
Captain William V. Richards, 17th Michigan Volunteers, from December 2, 1864.
Captain C. A. Lounsbury, 20th Michigan Volunteers, from December 2, 1864.
Captain W. O. Colt, 83d Pennsylvania Volunteers, from December 2, 1864.
Captain George W. Gowen, Aide-de-Camp, from December 2, 1864.
First Lieutenant J. N. Earle, 4th Wisconsin Cavalry, from December 2, 1864.
Captain Arthur McClellan, Additional Aide-de-Camp United States Volunteers, October 19, 1864.
Captain F. L. Haydon, Aide-de-Camp, October 19, 1864.
Captain H. W. Farrar, Aide-de-Camp, October 19, 1864.
Captain C. H. Whitteker, Assistant Adjutant-General, United States Volunteers, October 19, 1864.
Captain W. S. Franklin, Commissary of Munsters, United States Volunteers, October 19, 1864.
Captain R. F. Halsted, Aide-de-Camp, October 19, 1864.
Captain J. E. Schofield, Commissary of Subsistence of Volunteers, and A. C. Commissary of 6th Corps, October 19, 1864.
Captain S. H. Manning, Assistant Quartermaster United States Volunteers, and Acting Chief Quartermaster of the 6th Corps.
Captain E. K. Russell, 65th New York Volunteers, and Acting Commissary of Subsistence, at headquarters 6th corps.
Captain J. M. Rice, Additional Aide-de-Camp.
Captain Luther Brown, 119th Ohio Volunteers, from July 10, 1864.
Captain Jonathan T. Korer, 138th Pennsylvania Volunteers, from October 19, 1864.
Captain Sullivan B. Lamarcaux, 9th New York Heavy Artillery, from October 19, 1864.
Captain Andrew J. Smith, of the 122d New York Volunteers, October 19, 1864.
Captain Osgood V. Tracey, of the 122d New York Volunteers, October 19, 1864.
Captain George B. Damon, of the 10th Vermont Volunteers, October 19, 1864.
Captain J. C. Patterson, of the 14th New Jersey Volunteers, October 19, 1864.
Captain S. C. Bailey, of the 14th New Jersey Volunteers, October 19, 1864.
Captain J. A. Salisbury, of the 10th Vermont Volunteers, October 19, 1864.
Lieutenant J. C. Robinson, Adjutant of the 106th New York Volunteers, October 19, 1864.
Captain Charles H. Leonard, Assistant Adjutant-General United States Volunteers, from October 19, 1864.
Captain H. W. Day, Assistant Inspector-General United States Volunteers, from October 19, 1864.
Captain C. M. Bartruff, Additional Aide-de-Camp, from October 19, 1864.
Captain Robert L. Orr, 61st Pennsylvania Volunteers, from September 22, 1864.
Captain Robert W. Lyon, 102d Pennsylvania Volunteers, from September 19, 1864.
Captain George Clendenin, Jr., Assistant Adjutant-General United States Volunteers, from August 1, 1864.
Captain William H. Terrill, 43d New York Volunteers, from September 19, 1864.
Captain John Duncan, 103d Pennsylvania Volunteers, from September 19, 1864.
Captain W. J. Warner, 189th Pennsylvania Volunteers, from August 1, 1864.
Captain John Sadgrass, 139th Pennsylvania Volunteers, from September 19, 1864.
Captain George H. Selkirk, 49th New York Volunteers, from August 1, 1864.
Captain Walter D. Wilder, 49th New York Volunteers, from October 19, 1864.
Captain David J. Gaw, 77th New York Volunteers, from October 19, 1864.
Captain A. H. Clapp, 122d New York Volunteers, from October 19, 1864.
Captain C. T. Wetherell, 1st Maine Veteran Volunteers, from October 19, 1864.
Captain A. A. Nicholson, 1st Maine Veteran Volunteers, from October 19, 1864.
Captain Merritt Barber, 10th Vermont Volunteers, from October 19, 1864.
Captain E. G. Ballou, 2d Vermont Volunteers, from August 1, 1864.
Captain Elijah Wales, 2d Vermont Volunteers, from August 1, 1864.
Captain J. E. Eldridge, 11th Vermont Volunteers, from September 19, 1864.
Captain William P. R. Ome, Assistant Adjutant-General United States Volunteers, from October 19, 1864.
Captain A. H. Fenn, 2d Connecticut Volunteers, from October 19, 1864.
Captain D. D. Jackson, 121st New York Volunteers, from October 19, 1864.
Captain Charles E. Paul, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, 1st brigade, 1st division, 6th corps, from October 19, 1864.
Captain Ebenezer W. Davis, 15th New Jersey Volunteers, from October 19, 1864.
Captain Nehemiah Tansie, 15th New Jersey Volunteers, from October 19, 1864.
Lieutenant and Adjutant William McKibbin, 4th New Jersey Volunteers, from October 19, 1864.
Captain M. L. Butterfield, 5th Wisconsin Volunteers, from September 19, 1864.
Captain Franklin W. Wombacher, 49th Pennsylvania Volunteers, from August 1, 1864.

Captain William Clark, 83d Pennsylvania Volunteers, from September 19, 1864.
Captain Lewis F. Frenot, 83d Pennsylvania Volunteers, from September 17, 1864.
Captain E. H. Rhodes, 2d Rhode Island Volunteers, from December 5, 1864.
Captain James W. Latta, Assistant Adjutant-General United States Volunteers, from December 5, 1864.
Captain E. A. Landell, 119th Pennsylvania Volunteers, from December 5, 1864.
Captain Andrew Cowan, 1st New York Independent Battery, from August 1, 1864.
Captain G. H. Stevens, 5th Battery Maine Volunteers, from October 19, 1864.
Captain George W. Adams, 1st Rhode Island Light Artillery, from October 19, 1864.
Captain William B. Rhodes, 1st Rhode Island Light Artillery, from August 1, 1864.
Captain Baldwin Hufty, 4th New Jersey Volunteers, from October 19, 1864.
Captain Mason W. Tyler, 37th Massachusetts Volunteers, from September 19, 1864.
Captain Albert M. Tyler, 121st New York Volunteers, from September 19, 1864.
Captain James W. Cronkite, 121st New York Volunteers, from October 19, 1864.
Captain Solomon W. Russell, 49th New York Volunteers, from October 19, 1864.
Captain Daniel D. Wiley, Commissary of Subsistence, United States Volunteers, from August 1, 1864.
Captain John F. S. Gray, Assistant Adjutant-General United States Volunteers.

TO BE CAPTAINS BY BREVE.

First Lieutenant Edward Du Bois, 12th New Jersey Volunteers, from July 6, 1864.
First Lieutenant G. C. Sanborn, 20th Maine Volunteers, from July 6, 1864.
First Lieutenant Charles K. Frost, 11th New Hampshire Volunteers, from July 6, 1864.
First Lieutenant George Hicks, 17th Vermont Volunteers, from July 6, 1864.
First Lieutenant Charles D. Todd, 17th Michigan Volunteers, from July 22, 1864.
First Lieutenant W. V. Van Rensselaer, 50th New York Volunteer Engineers, from August 1, 1864.
First Lieutenant Charles W. Woolsey, 164th New York Volunteers, from August 1, 1864.
First Lieutenant H. H. Humphreys, 112th Pennsylvania Volunteers, from August 1, 1864.
First Lieutenant M. H. Folwell, 5th New York Volunteer Engineers, from August 1, 1864.
First Lieutenant Alexander S. McLain, 3d New York Independent Battery, from August 1, 1864.
First Lieutenant Carl Berlin, 5th New York Cavalry, from August 1, 1864.
First Lieutenant George Templeton, 50th New York Volunteer Engineers, from August 1, 1864.
First Lieutenant C. T. Bissell, 1st Michigan Cavalry, from August 1, 1864.
First Lieutenant S. R. Richardson, 1st New York Artillery, from August 1, 1864.
First Lieutenant B. J. Tayman, 91st Pennsylvania Volunteers, from August 18, 1864.
Lieutenant W. H. S. Bean, 119th New York Volunteers, from August 18, 1864.
Lieutenant Albert Doty, 57th Massachusetts Volunteers, from August 18, 1864.
First Lieutenant W. H. Frey, 1st Michigan Veteran Volunteers, from August 18, 1864.
First Lieutenant Charles H. Hand, 118th Pennsylvania Volunteers, from September 30, 1864.
First Lieutenant Howard L. Prince, 20th Maine Volunteers, from September 30, 1864.
First Lieutenant A. E. Fernald, 50th Maine Volunteers, from September 30, 1864.
First Lieutenant Frank Jager, 16th Michigan Veteran Volunteers, September 30, 1864.
First Lieutenant Charles W. Currier, 1st Michigan Veteran Volunteers, September 30, 1864.
First Lieutenant E. T. Yardley, 4th Delaware Volunteers, October 1, 1864.
First Lieutenant John L. Benson, 190th Pennsylvania Volunteers, October 1, 1864.
First Lieutenant D. E. Buckingham, 4th Delaware Volunteers, October 8, 1864.
First Lieutenant Benjamin F. Conlin, 155th New York Volunteers, October 27, 1864.
First Lieutenant William S. Ferriss, 1st Rhode Island Light Artillery, December 2, 1864.
First Lieutenant Charles W. Cowters, 10th New York Volunteers, from December 2, 1864.
First Lieutenant J. D. Black, 145th Pennsylvania Volunteers, from December 2, 1864.
First Lieutenant Lemuel Shaw, 50th Pennsylvania Volunteers, from December 2, 1864.
Lieutenant Henry E. Hindemars, 95th Pennsylvania Volunteers from August 1, 1864.
First Lieutenant Thorndike S. Smith, Adjutant 2d Rhode Island Volunteers, from August 1, 1864.
First Lieutenant Charles W. Gleason, 2d Rhode Island Volunteers, from September 19, 1864.
First Lieutenant David Small, 2d Rhode Island Volunteers, from September 19, 1864.
First Lieutenant James P. Smith, 49th Pennsylvania Volunteers, from August 1, 1864.
First Lieutenant J. H. Lamb, 1st Rhode Island Light Artillery, October 19, 1864.
First Lieutenant Charles V. Scott, 1st Rhode Island Light Artillery, October 19, 1864.
First Lieutenant E. N. Whittier, 5th Battalion Maine Volunteers, October 19, 1864.
First Lieutenant John K. Bricklyn, 1st Rhode Island Light Artillery, October 19, 1864.
First Lieutenant O. K. Van Etten, 1st New York Independent Battalion, October 19, 1864.
First Lieutenant Tenereck C. Howland, 121st New York Volunteers, October 19, 1864.
First Lieutenant Charles H. Woodman, Adjutant of the 65th New York Volunteers, from October 19, 1864.
First Lieutenant William Kaiser, of the 48th New York Volunteers, from October 19, 1864.
First Lieutenant R. H. Moses, Adjutant of the 122d New York Volunteers, from October 19, 1864.
First Lieutenant Henry C. Baxter, of the 11th Vermont Volunteers, from October 19, 1864.
First Lieutenant H. G. Thorpe, 4th Delaware Volunteers, from July 6, 1864.
First Lieutenant L. Curtis Brackett, 28th Massachusetts Volunteers, from July 6, 1864.
First Lieutenant T. C. Case, 71st Ohio Volunteers, from July 6, 1864.
Lieutenant Richard A. Watts, 17th Michigan Volunteers, from July 6, 1864.
First Lieutenant John B. Hallenback, 61st New York Volunteers, from July 6, 1864.
First Lieutenant L. C. Bartlett, 121st New York Volunteers, from July 6, 1864.
First Lieutenant W. E. Donnell, 20th Maine Volunteers, from July 6, 1864.
First Lieutenant George F. Elets, 16th Michigan Veteran Volunteers, from July 6, 1864.
First Lieutenant William S. Beebe, Ordnance Department, from July 6, 1864.

TO BE FIRST LIEUTENANTS BY BREVE.

Lieutenant J. F. Curren, Adjutant of the 60th Ohio Volunteers, from July 6, 1864.
Second Lieutenant John E. Crane, of the 11th New Hampshire Volunteers, from December 2, 1864.

TO BE ASSISTANT ADJUTANTS-GENERAL WITH THE RANK OF MAJOR.

Captain Robert H. Ramsey.
Captain Charles H. Graves.
Lieutenant M. Dayton, Aide-de-Camp.
Captain Adrian Terry.

TO BE ADDITIONAL PATMASTERS.

A. Frank Vance, of New York.
George Means, of Pennsylvania.

William A. Thornton, of Connecticut.
 Gilbert Wadleigh, of New Hampshire.
 Julius M. Jones, of Iowa.
 C. P. Ramadell, of Pennsylvania.
 Joseph Pool, of Ohio.
 Philip Filer, of Illinois.
 George P. Sandford, of Michigan.
 George B. Gorkhill, of Iowa.
 Daniel Gribben, of New York.
 Edward Spear, Jr., of Ohio.
 Captain Battler Fitch, of the 8th New York Battery.
 James Burgess, of Indiana.
 Morris B. Brown, of Illinois.
 Captain John B. Dennis, of the 7th Connecticut Volunteers.
 Lucius A. Lyon, Chief Revising Clerk in the Paymaster General's office.
 James H. Noteware, of Colorado Territory.
 Frank North, of New York.
 Theophilus Snyder, of Pennsylvania.

TO BY QUARTERMASTERS WITH THE RANK OF CAPTAIN.

Lieutenant John Rit Boyle, Adjutant 11th Pennsylvania Volunteers.
 Lieutenant Augustus H. Keller, 9th Ohio Volunteers.
 George S. Atkinson, of Ohio.
 Lieutenant Alexander K. Cutler, 24th New York Cavalry.
 Private James H. Ball, 19th Ohio Volunteers.
 First Lieutenant Charles T. Watson, regimental quartermaster 3d Maine Volunteers.
 Private Donias H. Dyer, 17th Vermont Volunteers.
 Henry W. Johnson, of Ohio.
 John H. Harlan, clerk in the quartermaster's department.
 Alden H. Comstock, of Ohio.
 Captain George Ienstein, 18th Missouri Volunteers.
 Gustavus Artzman, of Kentucky.
 John H. Batty, of Indiana.
 Lieutenant W. J. Colburn, 3d Wisconsin Battery.
 Lieutenant Robert L. Coverdale, 48th Ohio Volunteers.
 Lieutenant John R. Hynes, 3d New Hampshire Volunteers.
 Lieutenant Joseph T. Powers, 155th Pennsylvania Volunteers.
 Lieutenant George W. Carpenter, 15th Kansas Volunteers.
 Lieutenant Charles D. Webster, 58th Pennsylvania Volunteers.
 Ames Webster, of the District of Columbia.
 Jacob A. Shindel, of Pennsylvania.
 John H. Belcher, of California.
 C. K. Biven, of Ohio.
 James R. Gilmore, of Pennsylvania.
 Lieutenant Joseph D. Treadway, 2d Wisconsin Volunteers.

TO BE ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTERS WITH THE RANK OF CAPTAIN.

Major E. Wilmot, Quartermaster Missouri State Militia.
 William Farse, of Missouri.
 Alexander McKenzie, of Kentucky.
 John P. Owens, Minnesota.
 Lieutenant M. B. Boyd, of the 63d Ohio Volunteers.
 George E. Atwood, of Maine.
 David B. Corwin, of Ohio.
 A. Jerome Stockwell, of California.
 Lieutenant Charles W. Ford, 1st Maine Cavalry.
 A. Lee Knight, of Indiana.
 Samuel D. Baruchard, of Missouri.
 Samuel D. Childs, of Illinois.
 Charles A. Holt, of Massachusetts.
 Erasmus C. Galbraith, of Indiana.
 Merritt B. Jones, of Pennsylvania.
 Captain Richard R. Corson, Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers.
 Lieutenant Robert Emmett, of the 162d New York Volunteers.
 Joseph Tuttle, of California.
 H. J. Farnsworth, clerk in the Quartermaster Department.
 Lieutenant P. M. Delany, regimental quartermaster 118th New York Volunteers.
 Lieutenant John H. James, 1st Tennessee Cavalry.
 Morris H. Alberger, of New York.
 Lieutenant Rufus R. Case, 6th New Jersey Volunteers.
 Samuel T. Gibson, of Maine.
 Benjamin Conly, of Indiana.
 Lieutenant James E. Fuller, 11th Connecticut Volunteers.
 Lieutenant Charles H. Reynolds, 10th Vermont Volunteers.
 Lieutenant David J. Williamson, 4th California Volunteers.
 Valentine Saxton, of Pennsylvania.
 George W. Hall, of Indiana.
 James D. Henderson, of Michigan.

CHAPLAINS.

Rev. T. B. Meacham, chaplain of the 14th New York Heavy Artillery, to be assistant surgeon of volunteers.
 Rev. Joseph H. Leonard, of Illinois, to be hospital chaplain of Marine Hospital, Chicago.
 Rev. Albert P. Griffith, of New York, to be chaplain of General Hospital No. 16, Nashville, Tenn.
 Rev. Simeon W. Harkney, of Illinois, to be hospital chaplain.
 Rev. Joseph A. Rosenberg, of New York, to be hospital chaplain.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Captain William P. Wilson, 148th Pennsylvania Volunteers, and brevet major United States Volunteers, to be aide-de-camp with rank of captain.
 Horace D. B. Cutler, 3d Iowa Cavalry, to be assistant adjutant-general in volunteer force.
 Lieutenant-Colonel William Hartenuff, assistant inspector-general Twenty-third Army corps, vice Buckland, resigned.
 Assistant-Surgeon James Collins, United States Volunteers, to be surgeon of volunteers.

IN THE REGULAR ARMY.

TO BE BRIGADIER-GENERALS BY BREVET.

Colonel Richard B. Batterslee.
 Colonel Alexander E. Shiras, to be assistant commissary-general of subsistence.
 Major Langan C. Easton, Quartermaster, United States Army.
 Colonel Edward D. Townsend, Assistant Adjutant General, United States Army.

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

Major Israel C. Woodruff, to be lieutenant-colonel, August 15, 1864, vice Woodbury, deceased.
 Captain John G. Parke, to be major, June 17, 1864, vice Morton, deceased.
 Captain Gouverneur K. Warren, to be major, June 25, 1864, vice Abert, resigned.
 Captain George H. Mendell, to be major, August 15, 1864, vice Woodruff, promoted.
 First Lieutenant George Burroughs, to be captain, June 5, 1864, vice Parke, promoted.
 First Lieutenant Charles R. Suter, to be captain, June 17, 1864, vice Parke, promoted.
 First Lieutenant Jared A. Smith, to be captain, June 25, 1864, vice Warren promoted.
 First Lieutenant Samuel M. Mansfield, to be captain, August 15, 1864, vice Mendell, promoted.

FIRST REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.

Captain Elmer Otis, 4th Cavalry, to be major, May 9, 1864, vice Smith, promoted to the 5th Cavalry.
 First Lieutenant James A. Hall, captain, June 3, 1864, vice McKee, deceased.
 First Lieutenant James C. Hunt, captain, June 23, 1864, vice Felner, deceased.
 First Lieutenant David Perry, captain, November 12, 1864, vice Haycock, dismissed.
 Second Lieutenant Harrison Moulton, first lieutenant, October 13, 1863, vice Ogilvie, dropped.
 Second Lieutenant John McDonald, first lieutenant, December 29, 1863, vice Haycock, promoted.
 Second Lieutenant John Barry, first lieutenant, April 2, 1864, vice Benton, resigned.
 Second Lieutenant Joel G. Trimble, first lieutenant, June 3, 1864, vice Hall, promoted.
 Second Lieutenant Robert J. Ward, first lieutenant, June 12, 1864, vice Nichols, deceased.
 Second Lieutenant Camille C. Carr, first lieutenant, June 23, 1864, vice Hunt, promoted.
 Second Lieutenant Charles H. Vei, first lieutenant, July 1, 1864, vice Trimble, the adjutant.
 Second Lieutenant Moses Harris, first lieutenant, August 15, 1864, vice Barry, the regimental commissary.

Second Lieutenant John F. Small, first lieutenant, August 29, 1864, vice Hoyer, deceased.
 Second Lieutenant Charles Bendire, first lieutenant, November 12, 1864, vice Perry, promoted.

SECOND REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.

First Lieutenant George O. Sokalski, captain, September 19, 1864, vice McQuessen, deceased.
 Second Lieutenant Elijah R. Wells, first lieutenant, November 25, 1863, vice Burnham, dismissed.
 Second Lieutenant Charles H. Lester, first lieutenant, May 30, 1864, vice Gibson, resigned.
 Second Lieutenant James Cahill, first lieutenant, June 11, 1864, vice Lawless, deceased.
 Second Lieutenant Charles McMaster, first lieutenant, September 19, 1864, vice Sokalski, promoted.

THIRD REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.

Second Lieutenant Gerald Russell, first lieutenant, August 4, 1864, vice James, deceased.

FOURTH REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.

Lieutenant-Colonel Lawrence P. Graham, 5th Cavalry, colonel, May 9, 1864, vice Sedgwick, deceased.
 First Lieutenant Walter M. Wilson, captain, May 9, 1864, vice Otis, promoted to the 1st Cavalry.
 Second Lieutenant Edward Fitzgerald, first lieutenant, May 9, 1864, vice Wilson, promoted.
 Second Lieutenant Edwin J. Conway, first lieutenant, September 9, 1864, vice Doolittle, resigned.
 Second Lieutenant Bird L. Fletcher, first lieutenant, October 12, 1864, vice Baker, resigned his regimental commission.

FIFTH REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.

Major Andrew J. Smith, 1st Cavalry, lieutenant-colonel, May 9, 1864, vice Graham, promoted to the 4th Cavalry.
 First Lieutenant George A. Custer, captain, May 8, 1864, vice Ash, deceased.
 Second Lieutenant Robert P. Wilson, first lieutenant, May 8, 1864, vice Custer, promoted.
 Second Lieutenant Kencin Robinson, first lieutenant, June 12, 1864, vice Henry, deceased.
 Second Lieutenant Richard Fitzgerald, first lieutenant, June 12, 1864, vice Byrnes, deceased. (since killed in battle.)
 Second Lieutenant Alfred B. Taylor, first lieutenant, September 12, 1864, vice Baden, resigned.
 Second Lieutenant John Trevor, first lieutenant, September 19, 1864, vice Fitzgerald, deceased. (since died.)
 Second Lieutenant Edward Harris, first lieutenant, September 29, 1864, vice Trevor, deceased.

SIXTH REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.

First Lieutenant Hancock T. McLean, captain, July 5, 1864, vice Hays, resigned.
 First Lieutenant Tammill Paulding, captain, October 20, 1864, vice Lowell, deceased.
 Second Lieutenant Daniel Madden, first lieutenant, May 4, 1864, vice Balk, retired.
 Second Lieutenant Nicholas Nolan, first lieutenant, July 5, 1864, vice McLean, promoted.
 Second Lieutenant John A. Irwin, first lieutenant, October 20, 1864, he being the regimental Quartermaster.
 Second Lieutenant Tullius C. Tupper, first lieutenant, October 29, 1864, he being the regimental adjutant.
 Second Lieutenant Louis H. Carpenter, first lieutenant, October 20, 1864, vice Paulding, promoted.

FIRST REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

First Lieutenant William E. Maynadier, captain, June 4, 1864, vice Morris, deceased.
 Second Lieutenant John Egan, first lieutenant, May 19, 1864, vice J. S. Gibbs, resigned.
 Second Lieutenant Ballard S. Humphrey, first lieutenant, June 4, 1864, vice Maynadier, promoted.
 Second Lieutenant Thomas Ward, first lieutenant, July 18, 1864, vice Mason, deceased.
 Second Lieutenant Jacob H. Counsellman, first lieutenant, August 16, 1864, vice Elderkin, resigned his regimental commission.
 Second Lieutenant Michael Leahy, first lieutenant, October 14, 1864, vice Pike, dismissed.

SECOND REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

First Lieutenant Charles H. Pierce, captain, June 11, 1864, vice Vincent, resigned his regimental commission.
 First Lieutenant John I. Rodgers, captain, June 11, 1864, vice Symonds, resigned his regimental commission.
 First Lieutenant Samuel N. Benjamin, captain, June 13, 1864, vice Green, resigned his regimental commission.
 First Lieutenant Leroy L. Jones, captain, June 15, 1865, vice Hartson, resigned his regimental commission.
 Second Lieutenant John McGilvray, first lieutenant, May 6, 1864, vice Brady, resigned.
 Second Lieutenant William Egan, first lieutenant, June 11, 1864, vice Peirce, promoted.
 Second Lieutenant Henry C. Dodge, first lieutenant, June 11, 1864, vice Rodgers, promoted.
 Second Lieutenant John H. Smith, first lieutenant, June 13, 1864, vice Benjamin, promoted.
 Second Lieutenant Gustav Day, first lieutenant, June 15, 1864, vice Jones, promoted.

THIRD REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

Second Lieutenant Frank B. Hamilton, first lieutenant, June 15, 1864, vice Robinson, resigned his regimental commission.
 Second Lieutenant James M. Lancaster, first lieutenant, June 24, 1864, vice Carling, resigned his regimental commission.
 Second Lieutenant Wm. C. Bartlett, first lieutenant, October 14, 1864, vice Pendleton, dismissed.

FOURTH REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

First Lieutenant Marcus P. Miller, captain, May 11, 1864, vice Clark, retired.
 First Lieutenant Charles E. Throckmorton, captain, July 18, 1864, vice Tannatt, resigned.
 First Lieutenant Evan Thomas, captain, August 31, 1864, vice Beevey, resigned.
 Second Lieutenant Charles N. Warner, first lieutenant, May 11, 1864, vice Miller, promoted.
 Second Lieutenant Christopher F. Merkle, first lieutenant, May 11, 1864, vice Russell, deceased.
 Second Lieutenant James Thompson, first lieutenant, May 29, 1864, vice Hunt, deceased.
 Second Lieutenant John W. Roder, first lieutenant, July 11, 1864, vice Seeley, promoted.
 Second Lieutenant Terrence Reilly, to be first lieutenant, July 18, 1864, vice Throckmorton, promoted.
 Second Lieutenant Nicholas Redmond, to be first lieutenant, August 31, 1864, vice Thomas, promoted.

FIFTH REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

First Lieutenant Adelbert Ames, to be captain, June 11, 1864, vice Chaffin, resigned his regimental commission.
 Second Lieutenant Charles R. Hickox, to be first lieutenant, June 11, 1864, vice Ames, promoted.
 Second Lieutenant Elijah R. Craft, to be first lieutenant, September 22, 1864, vice Harrison, dismissed.

FIRST REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Second Lieutenant Seth Weldy, to be first lieutenant, May 28, 1864, vice Hynes, dismissed.

SECOND REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Second Lieutenant James Butler, to be first lieutenant, November 18, 1863, vice Fitch, retired.
 Second Lieutenant Charles L. Noggle, to be first lieutenant, December 1, 1863, vice McLoughlin, promoted.
 Second Lieutenant George A. Rowley, to be first lieutenant, April 11, 1864, vice Kroutinger, promoted.

THIRD REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

First Lieutenant John H. Page, to be captain, May 6, 1864, vice Wilkins, promoted to the 15th Infantry.
 Second Lieutenant Louis M. Hamilton, to be first lieutenant, May 16, 1864, vice Page, promoted.
 Second Lieutenant William Mitchell, to be first lieutenant, November 10, 1864, vice Eckert, resigned.

FOURTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

First Lieutenant Alexander H. Sheldon, to be captain, August 15, 1864, vice Martin, dismissed.
 Second Lieutenant John J. S. Hamer, to be first lieutenant, August 15, 1864, vice Sheldon, promoted.

FIFTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

First Lieutenant Edmund Butler, to be captain, May 14, 1864, vice Price, resigned.

First Lieutenant Martin Mullins, to be captain, July 14, 1864, vice Lewis, promoted to the 18th Infantry.
 Second Lieutenant Mason Howard, to be first lieutenant, May 14, 1864, vice Butler, promoted.
 Second Lieutenant George McDermott, to be first lieutenant, July 14, 1864, vice Mullins, promoted.

SEVENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

First Lieutenant James Culler, to be captain, December 3, 1863, vice Plympton, promoted to the 17th Infantry.
 First Lieutenant Alonzo A. Cole, to be captain, May 8, 1864, vice Ryan, deceased.
 First Lieutenant John Jackson, to be captain, May 18, 1864, vice Chapin, promoted to the 14th Infantry.
 First Lieutenant George McGown, to be captain, September 19, 1864, vice Amory, promoted to the 8th Infantry.
 First Lieutenant Edwin R. Ames, to be captain, October 7, 1864, vice Hollister, dismissed.
 Second Lieutenant Daniel Robinson, to be first lieutenant, May 8, 1864, vice Cole, promoted.
 Second Lieutenant William Logan, to be first lieutenant, May 18, 1864, vice Jackson, promoted.
 Second Lieutenant Charles A. Coolidge, to be first lieutenant, July 20, 1864, vice Curtis, resigned.
 Second Lieutenant Charles P. Miller, to be first lieutenant, October 20, 1864, vice McGown, promoted.
 Second Lieutenant George N. Bonford, to be first lieutenant, November 12, 1864, vice Ames, promoted.

EIGHTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Lieutenant-Colonel James V. Bonford, of the 16th Infantry, to be colonel, May 18th, 1864, vice Cady, retired.
 Major John R. Edie, of the 15th Infantry, to be lieutenant-colonel, September 15, 1864, vice Bonford, promoted to the 1st Infantry.
 Captain Milton Cogswell, to be major, October 8, 1864, vice Amory, deceased.
 First Lieutenant John N. Andrews, to be captain, June 21, 1864, vice Dodge, promoted to the 12th Infantry.
 First Lieutenant James M. Warner, to be captain, October 8, 1864, vice Cogswell, promoted.
 Second Lieutenant Charles Snyder, to be first lieutenant, June 21, 1864, vice Andrews, promoted.
 Second Lieutenant Henry E. Hazen, to be first lieutenant, October 3, 1864, vice Fisher, deceased.
 Second Lieutenant G. V. S. Aiken, to be first lieutenant, October 8, 1864, vice Warner, promoted.

NINTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

First Lieutenant William E. Appleton, to be captain, May 24, 1864, vice Bidle, resigned.
 Second Lieutenant James M. Broom, to be first lieutenant, June 7, 1864, vice Appleton, promoted.
 Second Lieutenant Leonard Hay, to be first lieutenant, September 29, 1864, vice Boyce, whose appointment has been cancelled.

TENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Major William H. Sidel, 15th Infantry, to be lieutenant-colonel, May 6, 1864, vice Ketchum, promoted to the 11th Infantry.
 First Lieutenant Claude R. Robertson, to be captain, September 13, 1864, vice Dudley, promoted to the 15th Infantry.
 First Lieutenant Unlacks C. Mackay, to be captain, October 3, 1864, vice Leonard, deceased.
 Second Lieutenant William Stanley, to be first lieutenant, June 11, 1864, vice Brigham, resigned his regimental commission.
 Second Lieutenant Thomas H. French, to be first lieutenant, June 23, 1864, vice Skinner, deceased.
 Second Lieutenant John C. White, to be first lieutenant, September 13, 1864, vice Robertson, promoted.
 Second Lieutenant William J. Branch, to be first lieutenant, October 3, 1864, vice Mackay, promoted.

ELEVENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Lieutenant-Colonel William S. Ketchum, 10th Infantry, to be colonel, May 6, 1864, vice Keyes, resigned.
 First Lieutenant George E. Head, to be captain, July 12, 1864, vice Wood, resigned his regimental commission.
 First Lieutenant Edward F. Parry, to be captain, October 14, 1864, vice Mason, promoted to the 17th Infantry.
 Second Lieutenant James Wengington, to be first lieutenant, May 8, 1864, vice Pleasant, deceased.
 Second Lieutenant Henry Wagner, to be first lieutenant, May 8, 1864, vice Staples, deceased.
 Second Lieutenant John McIntosh, to be first lieutenant, May 29, 1864, vice Pratt, deceased.
 Second Lieutenant David Hazzard, to be first lieutenant, July 12, 1864, vice Head, promoted.

TWELFTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Captain Richard J. Dodge, 8th Infantry, to be major, June 21, 1864, vice Bruen, deceased.
 First Lieutenant Henry E. Smith, to be captain, August 21, 1863, vice Larned, dropped.
 First Lieutenant Eugene Wells, to be captain, September 9, 1863, vice Van Rensselaer, resigned.
 First Lieutenant Richard C. Parker, to be captain, December 31, 1863, vice Coster, resigned.
 First Lieutenant Sartell Prentice, to be captain, May 10, 1864, vice Huilings, deceased.
 First Lieutenant David D. Vanzalza, to be captain, August 10, 1864, vice Nicodemus, who vacates his regimental commission.
 First Lieutenant May H. Sacey, to be captain, August 19, 1864, vice Newbury, deceased.
 Second Lieutenant James Jackson, to be first lieutenant, August 31, 1863, vice Smith, promoted.
 Second Lieutenant Thomas L. Alston, to be first lieutenant, September 9, 1863, vice Wells, promoted.
 Second Lieutenant James E. Putnam, to be first lieutenant, December 19, 1863, vice Alton, deceased.
 Second Lieutenant James H. May, to be first lieutenant, December 31, 1863, vice Parker, promoted.
 Second Lieutenant Jacob L. Stough, to be first lieutenant, May 10, 1864, vice Prentice, promoted.

THIRTEENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Lieutenant-Colonel Isaac V. D. Reeve, to be colonel, October 14, 1864, vice Sanderson, deceased.
 Major George L. Andrews, of the 17th Infantry, to be lieutenant-colonel, October 14, 1864, vice Reeve, promoted.
 First Lieutenant Kiburn Knox, to be captain, May 14, 1864, vice Eagle, deceased.
 First Lieutenant Emory W. Gift, to be captain, September 20, 1864, vice Sheridan, appointed brigadier-general.
 First Lieutenant Cornelius W. Tolles, to be captain, October 7, 1864, vice Van Rensselaer, deceased. (since dead).
 First Lieutenant Charles J. Dickey, to be captain, November 5, 1864, vice Smith, dismissed.
 First Lieutenant John M. Duffy, to be captain, November 8, 1864, vice Tolles, deceased.
 Second Lieutenant Charles S. Newlin, to be first lieutenant, January 10, 1864, vice Ball, deceased.
 Second Lieutenant Roman B. Humphrey, to be first lieutenant, February 29, 1864, vice Green, resigned. (since dead).
 Second Lieutenant William H. Keeling, to be first lieutenant, March 30, 1864, vice Marshall, promoted.
 Second Lieutenant Richard Roman, to be first lieutenant, April 9, 1864, vice Hubbs, promoted.

FOURTEENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Lieutenant-Colonel Gabriel R. Paul, 8th Infantry, to be colonel, September 13, 1863, vice Stone, resigned.
 Captain Gordon Chase, 24th Infantry, to be major, May 18, 1864, vice Giddings, promoted to the 16th Infantry.
 First Lieutenant Drake De Kay, to be captain, May 14, 1864, vice Burke, deceased.
 First Lieutenant George K. Brady, to be captain, June 10, 1864, vice Brodhead, deceased.
 First Lieutenant James F. McElhone, to be captain, June 18, 1864, vice Keyes, deceased.
 Second Lieutenant Henry C. Peck, to be first lieutenant, May 14, 1864, vice DeKay, promoted.
 Second Lieutenant William O. Douglass, to be first lieutenant, May 14, 1864, vice Clay, deceased.
 Second Lieutenant Thomas E. Collins, to be first lieutenant, June 9, 1864, vice Brodhead, promoted.
 Second Lieutenant Augustus H. Bainbridge, to be first lieutenant, June 10, 1864, vice Brady, promoted.
 Second Lieutenant Chambers McKibbin, to be first lieutenant, June 18, 1864, vice McKibbin, promoted.
 Second Lieutenant George R. Vernon, to be first lieutenant, August 15, 1864, vice Lyon, resigned.

FIFTEENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Captain John D. Wilkins, 3d Infantry, to be major, May 6, 1864, vice Sidel, promoted to the 10th Infantry.
 Captain Nathan A. M. Dudley, 10th Infantry, to be major, September 13, 1864, vice Edie, promoted to the 8th Infantry.
 First Lieutenant Edward M. Timoney, to be captain, June 11, 1864, vice Pelous, resigned his regimental commission.
 First Lieutenant Frederick D. Ogilby, to be captain, January 27, 1864, vice Harker, deceased.
 First Lieutenant George H. Tracy, to be captain, August 11, 1864, vice Peterson, resigned.
 First Lieutenant Charles A. Wilco, to be captain, August 11, 1864, vice Dod, resigned.
 First Lieutenant Charles A. McC. Lor, to be captain, September 10, 1864, vice Ireland, deceased.
 Second Lieutenant Robert Harris, to be first lieutenant, June 1, 1864, vice Timoney, promoted.
 Second Lieutenant Theodore Kendal, to be first lieutenant, June 1, 1864, vice J. A. Potter, resigned.
 Second Lieutenant Samne L. Barnes, to be first lieutenant, June 3, 1864, vice Ogilby, promoted.
 Second Lieutenant John Williams, to be first lieutenant, July 3, 1864, vice Deric, resigned.

Second Lieutenant Alfred Hedburg, first lieutenant, August 11, 1861, vice Tracy, resigned.
Second Lieutenant James P. Brown, first lieutenant, August 15, 1861, vice Wilcox, promoted.
Second Lieutenant Orson C. Knapp, first lieutenant, September 10, 1864, vice Lord, promoted.

SIXTEENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Major Grotius R. Giddings, of the 14th Infantry, lieutenant colonel, May 18, 1864, vice Boniford, promoted to the 2d Infantry.
First Lieutenant Lyman S. Strickland, captain, May 5, 1864, vice Hays, deceased.
First Lieutenant Wm. F. Goodwin, captain, May 14, 1864, vice Trowbridge, resigned.
First Lieutenant Edward Haight, captain, June 16, vice Patrick Kelly, deceased.
First Lieutenant Arthur W. Allen, captain, June 24, 1864, vice James Kelly, dismissed.
First Lieutenant Hugh A. Theaker, captain, July 28, 1864, vice Lewis, resigned.
First Lieutenant Henry C. Cook, captain, September 21, 1864, vice King, cashiered.
First Lieutenant Edward McConnell, captain, September 30, 1864, vice Barry, resigned.
First Lieutenant Jacob Kline, captain, September 30, 1864, vice Biddle, resigned.
First Lieutenant Wm. H. Ingerton, captain, October 13, 1864, vice Prescott, resigned.
Second Lieutenant John T. Mackey, first lieutenant, May 5, 1864, vice Strickland, promoted.
Second Lieutenant Walter Clifford, first lieutenant, May 14, 1864, vice Goodwin, promoted.
Second Lieutenant Charles W. Hotsenpiller, first lieutenant, May 24, 1864, vice Breese, resigned.

SEVENTEENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Captain John S. Mason, 11th Infantry, major, October 14, 1864, vice Andrews, promoted to the 13th Infantry.
First Lieutenant Henry A. Swartwout, captain, May 25, 1864, vice Goldard, resigned.
First Lieutenant John B. Parke, to be captain, July 14, 1864, vice Wilkin, deceased.
First Lieutenant George W. Green, to be captain, October 11, 1864, vice Sweet, deceased.
Second Lieutenant James A. Hopkins, to be first lieutenant, January 11, 1864, vice Knapp, resigned.
Second Lieutenant George F. Adams, to be first lieutenant, June 30, 1864, vice Wilcox, promoted.
Second Lieutenant Thomas M. Smith, to be first lieutenant, July 2, 1864, vice Ewing, retired.
Second Lieutenant Thompson Campbell, to be first lieutenant, August 17, 1864, vice Swan, promoted.
Second Lieutenant Charles Steelhammer, to be first lieutenant, September 2, 1864, vice Rice, resigned.
Second Lieutenant Samuel W. Black, to be first lieutenant, December 2, 1864, vice Swartwout, promoted.

EIGHTEENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Captain William H. Lewis, of the 5th Infantry, to be major, July 14, 1864, vice Brooks, resigned.
First Lieutenant James Powell, to be captain, September 9, 1864, vice Denton, resigned.
Second Lieutenant John U. Gill, to be first lieutenant, July 28, 1864, vice Brown, resigned.

NINETEENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

First Lieutenant Jacob D. Jones, to be captain, July 1, 1864, vice Sherburne, resigned.
First Lieutenant Wm. W. Gilbert, to be captain, July 7, 1864, vice Boecklin, resigned.
First Lieutenant Manuel C. Causten, to be captain, July 28, 1864, vice Wilson, resigned.
First Lieutenant Wm. J. Lyster, to be captain, August 9, 1864, vice Farquhar, resigned.
First Lieutenant Edward Moale, to be captain, September 13, 1864, vice Daniels, resigned.
Sergeant-Major Harry M. Smith, to be second lieutenant, to fill an original vacancy, February 9, 1865.
Quartermaster-Sergeant Theodore A. Baldwin, to be second lieutenant, to fill an original vacancy, February 9, 1865.

TRANSFERS.

Second Lieutenant E. V. Andrews, 1st Artillery, to the Ordnance Department, July 25, 1864.
Second Lieutenant Charles Bendire, 2d Infantry, to the 1st Cavalry, September 9, 1864.
Second Lieutenant Thomas Burnes, 5th Artillery, to the 2d Artillery, September 13, 1864.
Second Lieutenant Alexander S. Clarke, 2d Artillery, to the 1st Cavalry, November 21, 1864.
Second Lieutenant John J. Driscoll, 2d Infantry, to the 1st Artillery, August 23, 1864.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Michael R. Morgan, Commissary of Subsistence U. S. A., to be major by brevet, lieutenant-colonel by brevet and colonel by brevet in regular army.
Brevet Major William H. Harris, U. S. Army, and captain in Ordnance Department, to be lieutenant-colonel by brevet in regular army.
Captain John C. McFarran, Assistant Quartermaster, to be quartermaster, with rank of major, in United States Army.
First Lieutenant William S. Boebe, Ordnance Department, to be captain by brevet in regular army.
Sergeant James H. Patterson, 15th Infantry, to be second lieutenant.
First Lieutenant Isaac M. Feebe, Company A, 12th Veteran Volunteers, to be first lieutenant in United States Army.

THE DEPARTMENT OF KENTUCKY.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
WASHINGTON, February 10, 1865.

General Orders No. 21.

1. The State of Kentucky will constitute the Military Department of Kentucky. Major-General J. M. Palmer, U. S. Volunteers, is assigned to the command of the Department of Kentucky.
2. The Department of the Cumberland will include the State of Tennessee and such parts of Northern Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi as may be occupied by the troops under the command of Major-General G. H. Thomas.
3. All Troops in the Department of Kentucky and the Cumberland will, in the absence of Major-General Sherman, be subject to the orders of Major-General Thomas, except the posts on the east bank of the Mississippi River, which will be subject to Major-General Canby's orders, in movements for protecting the navigation of that river. In all other respects they will be under the direct orders of their department, and whenever time will permit, General Canby will communicate his orders through such commanders.
4. The Department of Mississippi will embrace so much of that State as may be occupied by troops of the military division of West Mississippi on the river. The Department of the Gulf will embrace the States of Louisiana and Texas. Other military districts on the Gulf of Mexico will report direct to the Commanding-General of the Military Division.
By order of the Secretary of War.

E. D. TOWNSEND, A. A. G.

GENERAL HUMPHREYS' CONGRATULATORY ORDER.

HEADQUARTERS, SECOND ARMY CORPS, }
February 13, 1865.

The Major-General commanding desires to express to the officers and men engaged in the recent operation the satisfaction he has felt at the prompt, skillful and spirited manner in which every duty imposed upon them was performed. While all did their duty, some were favored by fortune in being placed at the points against which the enemy's efforts were concentrated, and were thus afforded the opportunity of displaying conspicuously their soldierly qualities. Among those favored were Brigadier-General Smyth, commanding Second division; Brevet-Brigadier-General McAllister, commanding Third brigade, Third division, and Colonel Matthew Murphy, commanding Second brigade, Second division.
The enemy concentrated a powerful force, composed of parts of two corps (Hill's and Gordon's), on the right of Smyth (Murphy's brigade and the artillery), and in front of McAllister, and made a determined effort to break our line. They were skillfully and gallantly met, and repulsed with severe loss to them and slight to us. The Commanding-General accepts this first operation of the Second corps under his orders as an earnest of what is to follow.
By order of
SEPTIMUS CANNON, Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

THE FORTIETH MASSACHUSETTS VOLUNTEERS.

HEADQUARTERS, THIRD DIVISION, }
TWENTY-FOURTH ARMY CORPS, Feb. 9, 1865.

Special Orders No. 28.

1. In accordance with Special Order No. 11, dated Headquarters, Twenty-fourth Army Corps, January 17, 1865, the regiments selected by brigade commanders as the best in their respective commands, were inspected at these Headquarters yesterday, and af-

ter a careful inspection the 40th Massachusetts Volunteers, was again found to be the best in the Division. It is, therefore, by the provisions of the above mentioned order, excused from all outside and picket details for one additional week.

By command of Brigadier-General DRYDEN.
Signed GEORGE W. HOOKER, Captain and A. A. G.
Official Copy:
CHARLES E. WRITING, Adjutant 40th Mass.

DISMISSALS.

For the week ending February 18, 1865.

Captain W. B. Dugger, 122d Illinois Infantry, to date February 16, 1865, for neglect of duty.
Captain Addison D. Sawyer, 22d Indiana Volunteers, to date February 16, 1865, for absence without leave and disobedience of orders.
Assistant Surgeon James P. Biddall, 22d Indiana Volunteers, to date February 16, 1865, for absence without leave and disobedience of orders.
Lieutenant John Weston, 12th Indiana Cavalry, to date February 10, 1865, for attempting to defraud the Government by certifying to false and fraudulent accounts.
First Lieutenant Heiskell Lofland, Quartermaster 35th Iowa Volunteers, to date February 15, 1865, for habitual drunkenness, neglect of duty, and general worthlessness.
First Lieutenant Erasmus C. Root, 2d New York Heavy Artillery, to date January 23, 1865, for absence without leave, having been published officially and failed to appear before the Commission.
First Lieutenant Charles S. Sweep, 40th Missouri Volunteers, to date February 14, 1865, for gross intoxication and conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman.

The following officers, to date February 11, 1865, for the causes mentioned, having been published officially and failed to appear before the Commission:

Absence without leave.

First Lieutenant J. L. Slough, 12th United States Infantry.
First Lieutenant John Simmons, 4th United States Infantry.
Second Lieutenant F. De L. Eakin, company B, battalion 90th New York Volunteers, to date February 14, 1865, for neglect of duty in failing to have the rolls of his command made out and forwarded to the proper Commissary of Musters, thereby working prejudice to the interests of the enlisted men.

The following officers to date January 23, 1865, for the causes mentioned, having been published officially and failed to appear before the Commission:

Absence without leave.

Second Lieutenant James E. C. Covell, 16th Iowa Volunteers.
Second Lieutenant Harry W. Lee, 16th Iowa Volunteers.
First Lieutenant James J. Bumpus, 21st Ohio Volunteers.
First Lieutenant Christopher T. Bybee, 6th Kentucky Cavalry.
Second Lieutenant Michael H. Kenneally, 63d New York Volunteers.

First Lieutenant Alexander Gray, 157th Pennsylvania Volunteers.
First Lieutenant Washington A. Huntley, 9th United States Colored Troops.
Second Lieutenant Samuel S. Simmons, 36th United States Colored Troops.

DISMISSALS CONFIRMED.

The orders of dismissal heretofore issued in the following cases have been confirmed:
Captain Joseph E. Clifford, 7th New Hampshire Volunteers to date October 29, 1864.
Lieutenant Charles W. Franklin, 20th Pennsylvania Cavalry, to date February 2, 1865, for "gross neglect of duty while officer of the picket, in allowing his vidette to be dismounted and thus liable to surprise and capture."

DISMISSALS REVOKED.

The orders of dismissal heretofore issued in the following cases have been revoked:
Colonel A. Langworthy, 99th Ohio Volunteers; and he has been honorably discharged, to date September 4, 1862.
Captain Alexander Innes, 68th United States Colored Infantry; and he has been honorably discharged, to date October 27, 1864.
Captain Albert F. Ransom, Commissary of Subsistence, United States Volunteers; and he has been restored to his former rank and position in the service.
First Lieutenant Henry P. George, 2d Wisconsin Cavalry; and he has been honorably discharged, to date November 28, 1864.
Second Lieutenant R. H. Montgomery, 5th United States Cavalry; and he has been reinstated.

RESTORED TO COMMISSION.

The following named officers, heretofore dismissed, have been restored, with pay from the date at which they rejoin their regiments for duty, provided the vacancies have not been filled by the Governors of their respective States:
Captain G. W. P. Smith, of Smith's Independent company Maryland Volunteers.
Captain Eli F. Scott, 83d Indiana Volunteers.

DISHONORABLE MUSTER-OUT REVOKED.

The order heretofore issued dishonorably mustering out of service Lieutenant-Colonel Edward R. Weir, 35th Kentucky Volunteers, has been revoked; and he is mustered out and honorably discharged, to date December 29, 1864.

NOTICE TO DELINQUENTS.

The following officers, having been reported at the headquarters of the Army for the offences hereinafter specified, are hereby notified that they will stand dismissed the service of the United States unless within fifteen (15) days from Feb. 20, 1865, they appear before the Military Commission in session in Washington, D. C., of which Brigadier-General John C. Caldwell, United States Volunteers, is President, and make satisfactory defence to the charges against them:

Disobedience of orders and absence without leave.

Captain Frederick S. Gimber, 109th Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Absence without leave.

Captain W. W. Waite, 46th Ohio Veteran Volunteers.
Captain Nathaniel Crane, 97th Indiana Veterans.
Captain D. W. Harrelson, 40th Illinois Veteran Volunteers.

EXEMPT FROM DISMISSAL.

The following named officers, charged with offences, and heretofore published, are exempt from being dismissed the service of the United States, the Military Commission instituted by Special Orders, No. 53, series of 1863, from the War Department, having reported that satisfactory defence has been made in their respective cases:
Captain William B. Snell, 13th Maine Volunteers.
First Lieutenant Alexander Annan, Quartermaster 103d New York Volunteers.
Captain Albert M. Green, 6th Kentucky Cavalry.
Surgeon William Upjohn, 7th Michigan Cavalry.
First Lieutenant George W. McCormick, 7th Michigan Cavalry.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

ASSIGNMENTS.

Hospital Steward Hazen B. Goodrich, U. S. A., to duty with the 45th U. S. colored troops.
Hospital Steward Frederick J. R. Fozbrooks, U. S. A., to duty with the 30th U. S. colored troops.
Surgeon T. J. Wright, 64th U. S. C. I., to duty as Surgeon in charge of Freedmen for the District of Vicksburg, Miss.
Acting Assistant Surgeon H. K. Palmer, U. S. A., to duty as Surgeon in charge of Freedmen for the Department of Arkansas, excepting the District of Eastern Arkansas.
Hospital Steward Charles R. Arnold, U. S. A., to duty with the 41st colored troops.
Hospital Steward John R. Roberts, U. S. A., to duty with the 11th U. S. Colored Troops.
Hospital Steward Lewis G. Baldwin, U. S. A., to duty with the U. S. Colored Troops.
Assistant Surgeon Edward Brooks, U. S. A., is hereby relieved from duty in the Army of the Potomac, and ordered to duty in the office of the Medical Director, Department of the East.

Surgeon T. M. Getty, U. S. A., is hereby relieved from duty as Medical Inspector of Prisons, and ordered to temporary duty in the Middle Department.

RESIGNED.

Assistant Surgeon R. F. Weir, U. S. A.
Surgeon James B. McNulty, U. S. Voia.

RESIGNATIONS ACCEPTED.

Medical Storekeeper Henry N. Rittenhouse, U. S. A.
Assistant Surgeon John McCurdy, U. S. Voia.

DISMISSED.

FEBRUARY 18.—Assistant Surgeon J. O. Burnett.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The hospital steamer *Cosmopolitan* has been ordered to be turned over to the Medical Department, and placed under the immediate control of the Medical Director, Department of the South, at Hilton Head, S. C., for service as a hospital tender for the troops operating under Major-General Sherman in that Department.

NAVY GAZETTE.

FLAG SHIP HARVEST MOON, REBELLION ROAD, }
CHARLESTON HARBOR, Feb. 18, 1865,
VIA FORTRESS MONROE, Feb. 20—7 P. M.

HON. GIBSON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy:

SIR:—Charleston was abandoned this morning by the Rebels. I am now on my way to the city.
I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JOHN A. DAHLGREN, Rear-Admiral.

REGULAR NAVAL SERVICE.

ORDERED.

FEBRUARY 13.—Assistant Paymaster G. W. Beaman, to duty on board the *Robb*, and to remain at Mound City, Ill., and to take charge of such other vessels as have no pay officers attached to them.
First Assistant Engineer A. V. Frisco, to the *Menadota*.
FEBRUARY 14.—Third Assistant Engineer Robert A. Wright, to the *Wyoming*.
FEBRUARY 15.—Lieutenant John McFarland, to the *Galatea*.
Commander William Knickerdoff, to command the *Monadnock*.
Captain Henry S. Stellwagen, to command the *Pawnee*.
FEBRUARY 18.—Surgeon A. L. Gihon, to the Navy Yard, Portsmouth, New Hampshire.
Assistant Surgeon S. J. Clark, to the *Vandalia*.
Surgeon R. L. Weber, to the Naval Rendezvous, Chicago, Ill.

DETACHED.

FEBRUARY 13.—Paymaster George L. Davis, from duty connected with the *Robb*, *Brown*, *Little Rebel*, *General Pillow*, *Volunteer*, and all other duty except that of Paymaster of the receiving ship *Great Western*, on the reporting of his relief.
FEBRUARY 14.—Lieutenant M. S. Stuyvesant, from the *Minnesota*, and ordered to the Naval Academy.
Lieutenant-Commander S. P. Quackenbush, Lieutenant William T. Sampson, First Assistant Engineer N. Duver, and Third Assistant Engineer J. J. Ryan, from the South Atlantic Squadron, on the reporting of their relief, and ordered North.
Third Assistant Engineer John C. Kafer, from the *Minnesota*, and ordered to examination at Philadelphia.
Lieutenant Edwin T. Woodward, Assistant Surgeon William S. Fort, Second Assistant Engineer Herman A. Dulles, and Guy Sampson, Boatswain William Bunker, Gunner Robert H. Cross, Carpenter A. O. Goodsoe and Salmaker Thomas O. Fassett, from the *Minnesota*, and waiting orders.
Paymaster Charles C. Upham, from the *Minnesota*, on the transfer of the crew, and ordered to settle accounts.
Chief Engineer William H. Rutherford, from temporary duty connected with the *Towawanda*, on the reporting of his relief, and waiting orders.
Third Assistant Engineer Henry McConnell, from the *Galena*, and ordered to the *Wyoming*.
Commodore Joseph Lanman, from the command of the *Minnesota*, and waiting orders.
FEBRUARY 15.—Paymaster Clifton Hellen, from the *Fort Jackson*, on the reporting of his relief, and his resignation accepted.
Commander George B. Balch, from the command of the *Pawnee*, on the reporting of his relief, and ordered North.
Lieutenant Henry Martine Blue, from the Naval Academy, and ordered to the *Tuscarora*.
Commander E. G. Parrott, from the command of the *Monadnock*, on the reporting of his relief, and ordered to command the *Miantonomah*.
Assistant Paymaster Henry A. Strong, from the *Sebago*, on the reporting of his relief, and his resignation accepted.
Paymaster James Hoy, Jr., from special duty at New York, and ordered to Fort Jackson.
FEBRUARY 16.—Assistant Engineer James Entwistle, from the *Aroostock*, and waiting orders.
FEBRUARY 17.—Commander George M. Colvocoresses, from the command of the *Wachusett*, on the reporting of his relief, and waiting orders.
Commander Robert Townsend, from the command of the *Monong*, and ordered to command the *Wachusett*.
FEBRUARY 18.—Surgeon M. G. Delaney, from the Navy Yard, Portsmouth, N. H., on the reporting of his relief, and waiting orders.
Assistant Surgeon F. L. Du Bois, from the Naval Rendezvous, Chicago, Ill., on the reporting of his relief, and waiting orders.
Assistant Surgeon B. H. Kidder, from the *Colorado*, and ordered to the Naval Academy.

RESIGNATIONS ACCEPTED.

FEBRUARY 13.—Assistant Paymaster H. W. Hanna, of the *Agawam*, on the reporting of his relief.
FEBRUARY 14.—Midshipman A. R. S. Foote, of the Naval Academy.
FEBRUARY 15.—Paymaster Clifton Hellen, of the *Fort Jackson*.
Assistant Paymaster Henry A. Strong, of the *Sebago*.
FEBRUARY 16.—Salmaker Henry J. Hayden.

ORDERS REVOKED.

FEBRUARY 14.—The revocation of the appointment of Assistant Surgeon L. J. Draver of the 2d inst. is hereby cancelled, and his resignation accepted from the 2d inst.

VOLUNTEER NAVAL SERVICE.

ORDERED.

FEBRUARY 13.—Acting Assistant Paymaster O. F. Browning, to the *Ethan Allen*.
Acting Assistant Paymaster Lewis F. Whitin, to the *Tristram Shandy*.
Acting Assistant Paymaster Henry T. Scandiff, to the *Agawam*.
Acting Master's Mate R. H. Eldridge, to duty at the Naval School, Newport, R. I.
FEBRUARY 15.—Acting Assistant Paymaster John Read, to settle his accounts.
Acting Volunteer Lieutenant William F. Shankland, to command the *Banshee*.
Acting Third Assistant Engineer Thomas Hinehine, to the *Grand Gulf*.
Acting Third Assistant Engineer William J. Barron, to the *Squando*.
FEBRUARY 16.—Acting Assistant Paymaster D. A. Smith, Jr., to the *Wyoming*.
FEBRUARY 17.—Acting Assistant Paymaster G. N. Simpson, to the *Sebago*.
Acting Assistant Surgeon M. C. Drennan, to the *Emma*.
FEBRUARY 18.—Acting Assistant Paymaster Seth A. Hartwell, to instruction at New York.
Acting Assistant Paymaster G. E. Martin, to instruction at New York.

DETACHED.

FEBRUARY 13.—Acting Assistant Paymaster William R. Woodward, from the *Ethan Allen*, on the reporting of his relief, and ordered North.
Acting Ensign A. H. Fuller, from the *Hendrick Hudson*, on the reporting of his relief, and ordered North.

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant Elias D. Bruner, from the command of the *Clematis*, and ordered to command the *Lillian*.
Acting Third Assistant Engineer Charles W. Forbes, from the Connecticut, and ordered to the *Past Jones*.
Acting Assistant Surgeon Edgar S. Smith, from the *Potomac*, from the 12th nitmo, and ordered to the *Florida*.
FEBRUARY 14.—Acting Ensign A. P. Balford, from the *Palapso*, on the reporting of his relief, and ordered North.
Acting Chief Engineer A. K. Eddowes, from the *Muscota*, and ordered to the *Tonawanda*.
Acting First Assistant Engineer John E. Cooper, from the *Minnesota*, and ordered to the *Huntville*.
Acting First Assistant Engineer Gustavus S. Perkins, from the *Gettysburg*, and waiting orders.
Acting Ensign William H. Jennings, from the *Minnesota*, and ordered to the *Vandalia*.
FEBRUARY 15.—Acting Ensign H. B. Francis, from the *Wissahickon*, on the reporting of his relief, and ordered North.
Acting Volunteer Lieutenant B. W. Loring, from the *North Carolina*, and ordered to temporary duty at the Naval Rendezvous, Washington, D. C.
Acting Ensign Joseph Arant, from the *Henry Brinker*, and ordered to the *Savannah*.
Acting Master J. C. Staples, from the *Savannah*, and ordered to the *Florida*.

FEBRUARY 16.—Acting Third Assistant Engineer Edward T. Peake from the *Bella*, on the reporting of his relief, and ordered to the *Potomac Flotilla*.
Acting Ensign Logan Dyson, from the *Roanoke*, and ordered to the *Potomac Flotilla*.
Acting Ensign George L. Sands, from the *Powhatan*, and ordered to the *Potomac Flotilla*.
Acting Ensign William Chandler, from the *St. Lawrence*, and ordered to the *Santiago de Cuba*.
Acting Assistant Surgeon John E. Cobb, from the *Newbern*, and ordered to the *Florida*.
Acting Second Assistant Engineer Michael Dundon, from the *Wabash*, and ordered to the *Squadro*.
Acting Third Assistant Engineer John F. Sloan, from the *Kensington*, and ordered to the *Edgar*.
Acting Assistant Surgeon Edgar S. Smith, from the *Florida*, and waiting orders.
FEBRUARY 17.—Acting Ensign Thomas E. Harvey, from the *Canadaigua*, on the reporting of his relief, and ordered North.
Acting Assistant Surgeon George Doig, from the *Emma*, on the reporting of his relief, and ordered to the South Atlantic Squadron.
FEBRUARY 18.—Acting Ensign James McVay, from the *Proteus*, and granted sick leave.

APPOINTED.

FEBRUARY 13.—Russell Wheeler and George Washington Kiersted, of the *Albatross*, Acting Second Assistant Engineers, and ordered to remain in the West Gulf Squadron.
Thomas Butterworth, of the *Casco*, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to remain on board that vessel. The appointment of Acting Second Assistant Engineer is hereby cancelled.
Frederick H. Norton, of Washington, D. C., Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Colorado*, by the 1st proximo.
Edgar Ponney, of Newburgh, New York, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Wyoming*.
Lewis Darling, Jr., of Lawrenceville, Toga Co., Pennsylvania, Acting Assistant Surgeon, and ordered to the *North Carolina*.
FEBRUARY 14.—Stephen Jones, of the *Segamore*, Acting Ensign, and ordered to remain on board that vessel.
Charles C. Johnson, of the *Chicopee*, and ordered to remain in the North Atlantic Squadron.
William Campbell, of the *Grand Gulf*, Acting First Assistant Engineer, and ordered to remain on board that vessel.
William Cornell, of the *Elia*, Acting Second Assistant Engineer, and ordered to remain on board that vessel.
FEBRUARY 15.—Michael Garrigan, of Lowell, Massachusetts, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Naugatuck*.
FEBRUARY 16.—John Quenodo, Acting Gunner, and ordered to the *Florida*.
John Matthews, of the *Tonawanda*, Acting Second Assistant Engineer, and ordered to remain on board that vessel.
Henry Clay Keyser, of Germantown, Pennsylvania, George Abraham Rex, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and William Gagg, of Trenton, New Jersey, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the North Atlantic Squadron.
Marcus Henry Perry, of Philadelphia, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Bella*.
Robert Whitehill, Jr., of Newburgh, New York, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Kensington*.
FEBRUARY 17.—Henry Shaw, of Framingham, Massachusetts, Acting Assistant Surgeon, and ordered to the *Ohio*.
FEBRUARY 18.—Conrad Brill, of Brooklyn, New York, William Gaudenrath, John Kousch, Louis Jacob and Joseph Hafner, Edward N. Bliss, of Taunton, Massachusetts, and Robert B. Churchill, of Plymouth, Massachusetts, Acting Third Assistant Engineers, and ordered to the West Gulf Squadron.
Frank Van Brunt, of New York, Acting Third Assistant Engineer, and ordered to the *Miantonomah*.

CONFIRMED.

FEBRUARY 13.—Acting Ensign William T. Chittfield, of the *Kittatiny*, and William C. Seymour, of the *Sciota*, and ordered to remain attached to these vessels.
Acting Gunner Addison Fisk, of the *Richmond*, and ordered to remain attached to that vessel.
Acting Master's Mate William C. Seymour, and ordered to the *Sciota*.
FEBRUARY 14.—Acting Master and Pilot Henry Buckless, for special service as such, and ordered to the North Atlantic Squadron.
Acting Ensign F. H. McDonald, of the *Harvest Moon*, and ordered to remain on board that vessel.
Acting Ensign Edward H. Sheer, of the *Perry*, and ordered to remain on board that vessel.
Acting Ensign Thomas J. Dill, of the *Sweet Briar*, and ordered to remain on board that vessel.
Acting Ensigns Joshua Cook, Jr., James W. Eaton and P. R. Runnels, and ordered to New York for instruction.
Acting Master's Mate Robert U. Collins, and ordered to instruction at New York.
Acting Master's Mate J. H. Taylor, of the *Teaser*, and ordered to remain in the Potomac Flotilla.

FEBRUARY 15.—Acting Ensign William H. Reed, and ordered to instruction at New York.
Acting Master's Mate Benjamin F. Hatch, Elias E. Gunkley and Andrew Kirk, of the *Commodore Read*, and ordered to remain in the Potomac Flotilla.
FEBRUARY 17.—Acting Ensign Arthur W. Emerson, and ordered to instruction at New York.

PROMOTED.

FEBRUARY 17.—Acting Ensign J. H. Cousins, of the *Galatea*, to Acting Master.

APPOINTMENTS REVOKED.

FEBRUARY 14.—Acting Third Assistant Engineer William R. Brown, of the Naval Hospital, Norfolk, Va.
Acting Ensign Charles A. Stewart of the *Eolus*.
FEBRUARY 15.—Acting Assistant Surgeon Daniel W. Jones, in Naval Hospital, New York.
Acting Third Assistant Engineer William L. Waterman, of the *Commodore Perry*.
FEBRUARY 17.—Acting Master's Mate W. S. Thomas, of the *Chillicothe*, Mississippi Squadron.

ORDERS REVOKED.

FEBRUARY 16.—Acting Gunner William A. Ferris, to the *Grand Gulf*, and ordered to the *De Soto*.

RESIGNATIONS ACCEPTED.

FEBRUARY 13.—Acting Ensign F. Hopkins, of the North Atlantic Squadron.
Acting Second Assistant Engineer Charles A. Stewart, late of the *Lillian*.
Acting Third Assistant Engineer George Germain, of the *Vanderbilt*.
Acting Master's Mate Samuel S. Withington, of the *Circassian*.
Acting Volunteer Lieutenant James Laning, of the Mississippi Squadron.
FEBRUARY 14.—Acting Second Assistant Engineer Charles Jenkins, of the Naval Hospital, Norfolk, Va.
Acting Master's Mate Charles F. Hovey, of the *Muscota*, and John Clitz, of the *Powhatan*.
FEBRUARY 15.—Acting Assistant Surgeon Louis Michel, of New York.

Second Assistant Engineer F. W. H. Whitaker, of the *Santiago de Cuba*.
Acting Master Allen Hoxie, of Plainfield, Connecticut.
FEBRUARY 16.—Acting Ensign E. O. Bowers, Jr., of the *Santiago de Cuba*.
FEBRUARY 17.—Acting Ensign John Revell, of the *Moose*, Mississippi Squadron.
Acting Master's Mate Will E. Atkins, of the *Lafayette*, Mississippi Squadron.
Acting Carpenter Richard Rishet, of the *Ouchita*, Mississippi Squadron.
FEBRUARY 18.—Acting Volunteer Lieutenant George Taylor, of the *Pursuit*.
Acting Ensign Whitman Chase, of Taunton, Massachusetts, Acting Gunner J. F. Riblett, of the *Osark*.

DISMISSED.

FEBRUARY 13.—Acting Ensign W. G. Jones, late commanding *Narcissus*.
FEBRUARY 18.—Acting Assistant Surgeon Joseph Welsh, of the *Mendota*.

OFFICIAL DISPATCHES.

THE CAPTURE OF COLUMBIA.

SECRETARY STANTON TO MAJOR-GENERAL DIX.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Feb. 18, 1865.

Major-General DIX, New York:
The announcement of the occupation of Columbia, S. C., by General Sherman, and the probable evacuation of Charleston, has been communicated to the Department in the following telegrams just received from Lieutenant-General Grant.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

GENERAL GRANT TO SECRETARY STANTON.

CITY POINT, Feb. 18—4:45 P. M.

Hon. E. M. STANTON, War Department:
The Richmond Dispatch of this morning says Sherman entered Columbia yesterday morning, and its fall necessitates, it presumes, the fall of Charleston, which it thinks is already being evacuated.

U. S. GRANT, Lieutenant-General.

CITY POINT, Va., Feb. 18, 1865.

Hon. E. M. STANTON, War Department:
The following is taken from to-day's Richmond Dispatch:—Columbia has fallen! Sherman marched into and took possession of the city yesterday morning. The intelligence was communicated yesterday by General Beauregard in an official dispatch. Columbia is situated on the north bank of the Congaree River, just below the confluence of the Saluda and Broad Rivers.

From General Beauregard's dispatch it appears that on Thursday evening the enemy approached the south bank of the Congaree and threw a number of shells into the city. During the night they moved up the river, and yesterday morning forded the Saluda and Broad Rivers. While they were crossing these rivers our troops, under General Beauregard, evacuated Columbia. The enemy soon after took possession.

Through private sources we learn that two days ago, when it was decided not to attempt the defence of Columbia, a large quantity of medical stores, which it was thought it was impossible to remove, were destroyed. The female employees of the Treasury Department had been previously sent off to Charlotte, N. C., a hundred miles north of Columbia. We presume the Treasury lithographic establishment was also removed, although as to this we have no positive information.

The fall of Columbia necessitates, we presume, the evacuation of Charleston, which we think likely is already in process of evacuation.

It is impossible to say where Sherman will next direct his columns. The general opinion is that he will go to Charleston and establish a base there; but we confess we do not see what need he has of a base. It is to be presumed he is subsisting on the country, and he has had no battle to exhaust his ammunition. Before leaving Savannah he declared his intention to march to Columbia, thence to Augusta, and thence to Charleston. This was uttered as a boast and to hide his designs. We are disposed to believe that he will next strike at Charlotte, which is a hundred miles north of Columbia, on the Charlotte and Columbia Railroad, or at Florence, S. C., the junction of the Columbia and Wilmington and the Charleston and Wilmington Railroads, some ninety miles east of Columbia.

There was a report yesterday that Augusta had also been taken by the enemy. This we do not believe.

We have reason to feel assured that nearly the whole of Sherman's Army is at Columbia, and that the report that Schofield was advancing on Augusta was untrue.

The Charleston Mercury of Saturday announces a brief suspension of that paper, with a view to its temporary removal to another point. This is rendered necessary by the progress of military events, cutting it off from the mail facilities for distributing its paper to a large portion of its subscribers, while the lack of transportation renders its supply of paper precarious.

Semmes has been made a rear-admiral, and will take command of the James River squadron.

U. S. GRANT, Lieutenant-General.

THE OCCUPATION OF CHARLESTON.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Feb. 20—8 P. M.

Major-General DIX, New York:
The following details of military operations and the condition of affairs in the Rebel States, taken from the Richmond papers of to-day, have been forwarded by General Grant. This department has received no other intelligence in relation to the operations of our forces against Fort Anderson and Wilmington. A dispatch from Admiral Dahlgren to the Secretary of the Navy, dated at Charleston Harbor, 18th, says that the Rebels were abandoning Charleston that morning, and he was now on his way to that city.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War:
The following paragraphs are extracted from the Richmond papers of to-day.

We now know that Charleston was evacuated on Tuesday last, and that on Friday the enemy took possession of Columbia. It is reported that our forces, under General Beauregard, are moving in the direction of Charlotte. Official intelligence was received at the War Office last night, that Sherman was, on yesterday morning, advancing toward and was near Winboro, a point on the railroad leading to Charlotte and thirty miles north of Columbia. Charlotte is thronged with refugees from Columbia, who report that some of Wheeler's cavalry plundered the city before the evacuation. Up to Tuesday last it was uncertain whether Columbia would come within the immediate range of Sherman's purposes, and consequently the public mind was not prepared for such an early solution of the question. The Government had, however, just two weeks ago taken the precaution to remove its specie deposited there, amounting to several millions of dollars, and within the past few days all the dies and plates belonging to the Treasury Department, together with the supplies of Treasury notes on hand, were safely conveyed away. The enemy being in possession of Branchville, Orangeburg and Kingsville, precluded movements on the roads leading to Charleston, and an unfortunate accident upon the Charlotte road from Columbia, prevented the authorities from making use of that avenue to save other valuable materials in the city. A large quantity of medical stores belonging to the Government were there, one-half of which were saved, and the rest, for want of time and transportation, was destroyed. The presses and fixtures for printing Treasury notes, in the establishments of Evans & Cogswell, and Keating & Hall, were necessarily abandoned, together with the other extensive machinery of those well known firms. The first-named establishment had one hundred and two printing presses, and was unquestionably the largest and best equipped publishing house in the South.

The enemy's forces operating west of Columbia reached the banks of the Congaree, opposite the city, on Thursday evening, and threw in a number of shells, to which our batteries responded. A portion of this column moved up the river during the night, and crossed the Saluda and Broad Rivers, the main tributaries of the Congaree, which meet near Columbia, a few miles above the city. During the movement General Beauregard evacuated the city, and on Friday morning the enemy entered and took possession without opposition. Our troops were withdrawn to a position some twenty miles from Columbia, where they remained on yesterday.

The enemy's force, entering Columbia, consisted of Sherman's main Army, a large portion of which immediately moved up the Charlotte

road, while another portion moved down in the direction of Charleston. The latter city has doubtless ere this been evacuated.

FROM CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, Feb. 14.
The enemy's gunboats and one monitor have been shelling our picket lines on James Island all day. All quiet in our immediate front. Nothing definite from above. The enemy keep up a steady shelling of the city.

CHARLESTON, Wednesday, Feb. 15.

All quiet along our lines. The enemy this morning are reported to be moving in force near Columbia, on the Lexington road. It is reported that they crossed the Congaree to-day.

OPERATIONS BELOW WILMINGTON.

WILMINGTON, Saturday, Feb. 18.

The enemy shelled Fort Anderson furiously yesterday afternoon, nearly all night, and this morning. It is reported that a land force also attacked our forces at Anderson, but were repulsed. Cannonading is still going on (at 1 P. M.). We have no particulars.

RAID ON THE VIRGINIA AND TENNESSEE RAILROAD.

A dispatch has been received here stating that a force of the enemy, 4,000 strong, 2,000 of it cavalry, are advancing from Knoxville, and had reached Greenville, which is 64 miles from Bristol. This expedition is supposed to be another raid on the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad.

MOVEMENTS IN NORTH CAROLINA.

The telegraph operator at Weldon reported on yesterday that a raid from Washington or Newbern, N. C., was in progress the supposed destination of the raiders being Rocky Mount Station, on the Wilmington Road, in Edgecomb County. The wires continued to work during yesterday evening through to Wilmington, however, from which it would appear that they had not struck the road.

A movement of the enemy was reported yesterday in heavy force upon Kinston, N. C., and it was supposed in official quarters that Foster's forces had been moved up to Newbern.

A cavalry raid was also reported in the direction of Tarboro'. The force moving from Newbern has fifty or sixty pieces of artillery. We shall hear more of these movements in a few days. We are quite certain that they are in progress as we write.

THE EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

Colonel Hatch, one of our Commissioners of Exchange, has gone to Wilmington, at which place he will, during the week, exchange ten thousand prisoners. We may remark here that the exchange of prisoners on the James River will at the same time go on uninterruptedly.

AFFRAY WITH REBEL DESERTERS.

A desperate affair occurred last Tuesday in Lunenburg County between some deserters from the Confederate Army and some of the Ninth Virginia cavalry, aided by citizens. Several on both sides were wounded. The deserters were finally captured.

PAROLED PRISONERS ROBBED.

General Ewell, commanding the Department of Henrico, reports a wholesale robbery of nearly one hundred paroled prisoners, on Saturday night, between Camp Lee and the city. Other robberies of returned prisoners are reported as occurring in the streets of Richmond.

U. S. GRANT, Lieutenant-General.

VARIOUS NAVAL MATTERS.

The side-wheel steamer *Connecticut*, 10, sailed from Boston on the 21st.

The mechanical and laboring force at the Philadelphia Yard has been greatly reduced within the past two months, most of the repairs on vessels being completed, and the weather being unfavorable for new work. Screw steamer *Neshamony* will be launched early in April, and the *Suclava* will be ready for launching about the same time.

LETTERS dated November 30, from sloop *Jamestown*, 22, at Yokohama, Japan, say that that vessel had been visited by the small pox. About twenty of the ship's crew were laid up with the disease, and there were four deaths. No officers were included in either number. The tars of the *Jamestown* were just rejoicing over the news of the capture of Atlanta and the surrender of the Mobile forts.

Acting Master Henry C. Stone, of the dispatch boat *Elia*, died at the Washington Yard on Friday morning, the 17th, of congestion of the brain, after an illness of about thirty hours. He was a very popular man and a first-rate officer. He was about 55 years old, and leaves a wife and child. His remains were embalmed and sent to this city in charge of Acting Ensign W. L. Gilley.

The *Gliding Star*, which arrived at New York on Sunday, reports that on Wednesday morning, February 15th, she saw the United States steamer *Merrimac* in a sinking condition, and waiting assistance; sent a boat alongside and found the fires all out, boilers damaged, every thing adrift, and ship leaking badly; lay by her until night. In the meantime, took off her crew, amounting to 140 officers and men, and then started for Port Royal, arriving on Tuesday at 4 o'clock, P. M., and being unable to obtain any coal from the authorities there, was obliged to proceed to Fortress Monroe. The *Merrimac* was a side-wheel steamer, carrying 6 guns, and was a captured blockade-runner.

An immense fleet numbering more than fifty of the largest steamers on the Western waters, has been rendezvousing at Cairo. Their destination is known, but contraband. Strictly Naval movements are not particularly interesting. The *Lexington* has returned from convoy duty on the Tennessee River and her commander has been ordered as member of a court of inquiry on the gunboat *Fairy*: Commander Bryson is President; Lieutenant-Commander R. L. May, member, and Mr. Knowles, of the *Black Hawk*, Judge-Advocate. The iron-clads *Pittsburg*, *Neaha* and *Osga* are still in the hands of the workmen, and the *Cincinnati*, *Paw Paw* and *Brown* undergoing fumigation and disinfection. Of the great number of cases only two have proved fatal. The tenders *Robt* and *Myrtle* have been taken from the ways and replaced by the *New Era*, No. 7. The *Red Rover*, *Hastings* and *Prarie Bird* were at the levee on the 10th inst. The veteran gunner Haskell has reported for duty.

The Anniversary of Washington's birthday was celebrated at the Brooklyn Navy Yard by display of the bunting of every nation flag from the masts and spars of the shipping and the public buildings. The entire force of workmen, numbering 7,000 men, were off duty and work was suspended. A salute of 21 guns was fired from the shipping in honor of the occasion at noon; guns were also fired at sunset. The screw steamer *Grand Gulf*, 11 guns, and 1,200 tons burden, was put in commission on Wednesday. The following officers reported: Commander John Downes; Lieutenant, Fred. Rogers; Acting Master, George Cables; Acting Ensigns, N. Larsen, O. S. Lawrence, John E. Smith, Charles B. Pyne, C. H. Littlefield; Acting Assistant Surgeon, W. N. Vandell; Acting First Assistant Engineer, William Campbell; Acting Second Assistant, James Sullivan; Acting Third Assistants, R. Reilly, John W. Lyons, Samuel E. Gould, Thomas Hineine. The *Florida*, side-wheel, nine guns and 1,261 tons burden, will sail for the North Atlantic squadron on Saturday next. The *Florida* takes the place of the transport *Newbern*, which, when she arrives, will go into sectional dock at New York for repairs, which will keep her out of service eight or ten weeks. The arrivals during the week are the *Supply*, *Queen*, *Sunshine* and *Fort Morgan*. The departures were the *Chenango* made memorable by the explosion of her boiler last Fall, and the *Sunshine*.

WATSON'S BOOT DRAW, advertised in another column, is a very useful addition to the equipments of cavalrymen as well as of all who experience the difficulty of extracting the foot from a wet boot, or the inconvenience of a slipping spur.

MAJOR FREDERICK C. NEWBALL, aide-de-camp, has been assigned to duty as assistant adjutant general of the Middle Military Division, with the rank and pay of lieutenant-colonel, under act of July 17, 1862, to take effect February 6th, 1865.

(Advertisement.)

Do not waste your money buying any of the numerous worthless articles called **GOLD PENS** which have flooded the market for the last few years; when at lower prices you can get pens which are acknowledged to be the **BEST IN THE WORLD**.

See in another column: "The Pen is Mightier than the Sword."

An Article of True Merit.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES are the most popular article in this country or Europe for Throat Diseases, Coughs and Colds, and this popularity is based upon real merit. This result has been acquired by a test of many years, and "The Troches" continue to stand the first in public favor and confidence.

A Neglected Cough, Cold or Sore Throat, which might be checked by a simple remedy, like "Brown's Bronchial Troches," if allowed to progress may terminate seriously. For Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh and Consumptive Coughs, "The Troches" are used with advantage giving oftentimes immediate relief.

Their good reputation and extensive use has brought out many worthless imitations, which we would caution purchasers to be on their guard against. Obtain only **BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES**.

"I have never changed my mind respecting them from the first, excepting to think yet better of that which I began thinking well of."

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"For Throat Troubles they are a specific."

N. F. WILLIS.

"Contains no opium nor anything injurious."

Dr. A. A. HAYES, Chemist, Boston.

"An elegant combination for Coughs."

Dr. G. F. BIGLOW, Boston.

"I recommend their use to Public Speakers."

Rev. E. H. CHAPIN.

"I have been afflicted with Bronchitis, and found no relief until I found your 'Bronchial Troches'."

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Principal of Rutgers Female Institute, New York.

"Almost instant relief in the distressing labor of breathing peculiar to Asthma."

Rev. A. C. EGGLESTON, New York.

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BROOKHOUSE BOWLER.

Prime Tenor of the British Operatic Association, London.

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"I have tried your 'Troches,' and can testify to their efficacy."

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The English Improvisator.

"The 'Troches' give great satisfaction."

T. W. R. LEE, Editor Loughborough Monitor.

"Very beneficial in clearing the Throat, when compelled to sing though suffering from cold."

AINSLIE COOKE.

Of the "Royal Italian Opera," London.

Miss LOUISE PRYNE, of the "Royal Italian Opera," speaks of "The Troches" in the highest terms, and uses them constantly to clear and strengthen the voice.

Sold everywhere at 25 cents a Box.

JOHN I. BROWN & SON, Boston.

London House, 205 High Holborn.

MARRIED.

(Announcements of marriages should be paid for at the rate of 5/10 cents each.)

BARRYMORE—CURTIS.—In the Congressional church in Stratford, Conn., January 25, by Rev. Louis K. Chapin, Acting Master WILLIAM BARRYMORE, U.S.N., to Miss ROSIE A., daughter of the late Walker Curtis, Esq., of Stratford.

GATES—HEADLEY.—At New Albany, O., on the 5th inst., by Rev. J. M. Adair, Lieutenant Rufus C. GATES, Eighteenth U.S. Infantry, to Miss ELEANOR HEADLEY, of Jefferson, O.

THOMPSON—JENKINSON.—In West Union, Iowa, by Rev. Mr. Hill, pastor of the Baptist church, Captain S. D. THOMPSON, Third U.S. Colored Heavy Artillery, to Miss LUCY A. JENKINSON, of Fort Adkinson, Iowa.

STANTON—HODSON.—At New Market, Dorchester Co., Md., on the 9th inst., by Rev. T. P. Barber, Lieutenant Colonel D. L. STANTON, of the First Maryland Veteran Volunteers, to Miss LIZZIE H., daughter of Colonel J. Hodson, of Dorchester Co., Md.

BEST—OWAY.—In New Orleans, La., on Monday, January 30, by Rev. E. Quinn, Lieutenant William E. BEST, U.S.A., to Miss ISABEL M., youngest daughter of Captain J. A. Oway, of New Orleans. No cards.

DIED.

PENDLETON.—In Washington, very suddenly, at the house of a neighbor, on his way to his home, on Thursday, February 16, at half-past four P.M., Prof. A. G. PENDLETON, U.S.N., in the 56th year of his age.

LEWIS.—In Erie, Pa., on Monday, the 13th inst., after a very brief illness, JOSEPH A. LEWIS, youngest daughter of Commodore J. Leaman, U.S.N.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of a character suited to the columns of the JOURNAL will be inserted, to a limited extent, at twenty-five cents a line each insertion.

SOLDIER'S FRIEND.

TIMOLET'S SULPHUR AND MEDICATED VAPOR BATH. For the cure of Rheumatism, Salt Rheum, Mercurial affections, Chills, Fevers, Dropsy, Colds, and all skin diseases now prevalent among Soldiers and Seamen. Given at No. 1 Carroll Place, Bleeker-st., west of Broadway, New York.

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SHOULD HAVE

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Call and examine at any bookstore.

THE NEW ILLUSTRATED EDITION OF WEBSTER'S DICTIONARY.—This seemingly dry and certainly ponderous book has its peculiar charms. Here is collected and tersely set down, a vast quantity of various and useful knowledge, such as is indispensable to educated men and women. Here are an hundred and fourteen thousand words, defined with a clearness, fulness, precision and wealth of illustration, that denote the soundest scholarship, and the most entire fidelity to laborious details.

Altogether the work is a marvellous specimen of learning, taste, and thorough labor. We praise it heartily, because we believe it deserves the heartiest praise.—*New York Albion*.

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Springfield, Mass.

THE QUOTA OF NEW YORK.

**15,000 VOLUNTEERS WANTED
FOR NEW YORK COUNTY!**

INCREASED BOUNTIES & HAND-MONEY.

At a meeting of the County Committee on Volunteering, held on Saturday, February 11, 1865,
Present—ORISON BLUNT, Esq., Chairman,
Hon. M. T. BRENNAN, Comptroller,
Hon. ELIJAH F. PERDY, Supervisor,
Hon. WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor,
Hon. WM. R. STEWART, Supervisor.

On motion of Supervisor William M. Tweed, it was unanimously

Resolved, That the County pay for a One Year Recruit Three Hundred (\$300) Dollars Bounty and Fifty (\$50) Dollars Hand-Money.

For a Two Year Recruit, Four Hundred (\$400) Dollars Bounty and Seventy-five (\$75) Dollars Hand-Money.

For a Three Year Recruit, Six Hundred (\$600) Dollars Bounty and One Hundred (\$100) Dollars Hand-Money.

BOUNTIES.

FOR THREE YEAR RECRUITS.

County.....\$300

Government.....300

Total.....\$600

FOR TWO YEAR RECRUITS.

County.....\$400

Government.....200

Total.....\$600

FOR ONE-YEAR RECRUITS.

County.....\$300

Government.....100

Total.....\$400

The Bounty to be paid to the Recruit in his own hand, as provided in section five (5) of the State Law relating to Bounties (viz.: Assembly Bill No. 115 of 1865), and the Hand-Money to be paid to the person who may present the Recruit.

By order of the Committee,
CORNELIUS CORSON, Clerk.

DIVIDEND.

SAFEST AND CHEAPEST SYSTEM OF INSURANCE.

**4TH CONSECUTIVE SCRIP DIVIDEND OF
60 PER CENT.**

WASHINGTON INSURANCE CO.,

172 BROADWAY, cor. MAIDEN LANE.

New York, February 2, 1865.

CASH CAPITAL.....\$400,000

CAPITAL & SURPLUS, Feb. 1, 1865.. 660,000

A DIVIDEND OF (10) TEN PER CENT. is this day declared, payable on demand, in Cash, to Stockholders.

Also, an Interest Dividend of (6) SIX PER CENT.

on outstanding Scrip, payable 15th March, in Cash.

ALSO,

A Scrip Dividend of (60) SIXTY PER CENT. on the Earned Premiums of Policies entitled to Participate in the Profits for the year ending 31st January, 1865, being the Fourth Consecutive Scrip Dividend of SIXTY PER CENT. declared by this Company since its adoption of the Participating System. The Scrip will be ready for delivery on and after 15th March prox.

GEO. C. SATTERLEE, President.

HENRY WESTON Vice-President.

WM. K. LOTHROP, Secretary.

WM. A. SCOTT, Assistant Secretary.

U. S. 7-30 LOAN.

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, the undersigned has assumed the General Subscription Agency for the sale of United States Treasury Notes, bearing seven and three-tenths per cent. interest, per annum, known as the

SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN.

These Notes are issued under date of August 16th, 1864, and are payable three years from that time, in currency, or are convertible at the option of the holder into

U. S. 5-20 SIX PER CENT. GOLD-BEARING BONDS.

These bonds are now worth a premium of nine per cent., including gold interest from November, which makes the actual profit on the 7-30 loan, at current rates, including interest, about ten per cent. per annum, besides its exemption from State and municipal taxation, which adds from one to three per cent. more, according to the rate levied on other property.

The interest is payable semi-annually by coupons attached to each note, which may be cut off and sold to any bank or banker.

The interest amounts to

One cent per day on a \$ 50 note.

Two cents " " 100 "

Ten " " " 500 "

20 " " " 1000 "

\$1 " " " 5000 "

Notes of all the denominations named will be promptly furnished upon receipt of subscriptions.

This is

THE ONLY LOAN IN MARKET

now offered by the Government, and it is confidently expected that its superior advantages will make it the

GREAT POPULAR LOAN OF THE PEOPLE.

Less than \$200,000,000 remain unsold, which will probably be disposed of within the next 60 or 90 days, when the notes will undoubtedly command a premium, as has uniformly been the case on closing the subscriptions to other Loans.

In order that citizens of every town and section of the country may be afforded facilities for taking the loan the National Banks, State Banks, and Private Bankers throughout the country have generally agreed to receive subscriptions at par. Subscribers will select their own agents, in whom they have confidence, and who only are to be responsible for the delivery of the notes for which they receive orders.

JAY COOKE,

Subscription Agent,

PHILADELPHIA.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK,

No. 650 BROADWAY,

United States Depository and agent of Jay Cooke for the distribution of the popular 7-30 loan. This is the only loan in market now offered by the Government, and possesses peculiar advantages. Information cheerfully furnished on application at the Bank.

E. C. ROBINSON, President.

Cashier, CHARLES HUDSON.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.

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A MONEY-ORDER OFFICE

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Money Orders can be procured at the Post-office.

JAMES KELLY, P. M.

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INGS or prints of the naval engagements between American and English vessels in the war of 1812, or having wooden models of any of the ships, would confer a favor by communicating with W. D., 16 Tenth street, New York.

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Engineering and Artillery Operations Against the Defences of

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Comprising the Descent upon

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THE DEMOLITION OF FORT SUMTER,

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With Official Reports of Chief of Artillery, Assistant Engineers, &c.

Illustrated by 76 Plates and Engraved views. 1 vol. 8vo. Cloth, \$10 00; 1/2 Russia, \$12 00.

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A TREATISE ON ORDNANCE AND ARMOR:

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"The men were questioned in regard to the following difficulties noticed with the old accoutrements:-

"First. Did the shoulders or breast become chafed?"

"Second. Was there any pain in the stomach from pressure of the box?"

"Third. How did the weight of the cartridge-box affect them in comparison with the old?"

"Fourth. Could they use their arms with more freedom?"

"Fifth. Could they breathe with greater ease, and longer respiration?"

"Sixth. Was the box in the way, or uncomfortable lying down?"

"To these questions the following answers were given:-

"First. In no case was there any chafing or discomfortableness from the straps on the shoulders, nor did it make them feel anything like so warm.

"Second. The weight of the box was not felt on the stomach, and no pain.

"Third. That the weight of the cartridge-box was not felt, and that they would rather carry one hundred rounds in that way than forty in the old.

"Fourth. The arms are entirely free, as much as if they had nothing on.

"Fifth. The coat can at all times be thrown open, and the fullest respiration can be obtained, the lungs having free scope.

"Sixth. The box was not in the way, and they could sleep comfortably with their accoutrements on.

"They are far more convenient in action. During the campaign my men were from the sixth of May until the twentieth, without having their accoutrements off, day or night, but once; no complaints were heard of sore shoulders, breasts or stomachs, and men ruptured found them beyond all comparison easier than the old. The box does not interfere with the handling of the piece. I find that these accoutrements are scattered through this division—men threw away the old, and took those from the dead and wounded on the field. This one thing speaks more for them than any and all I can say."

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